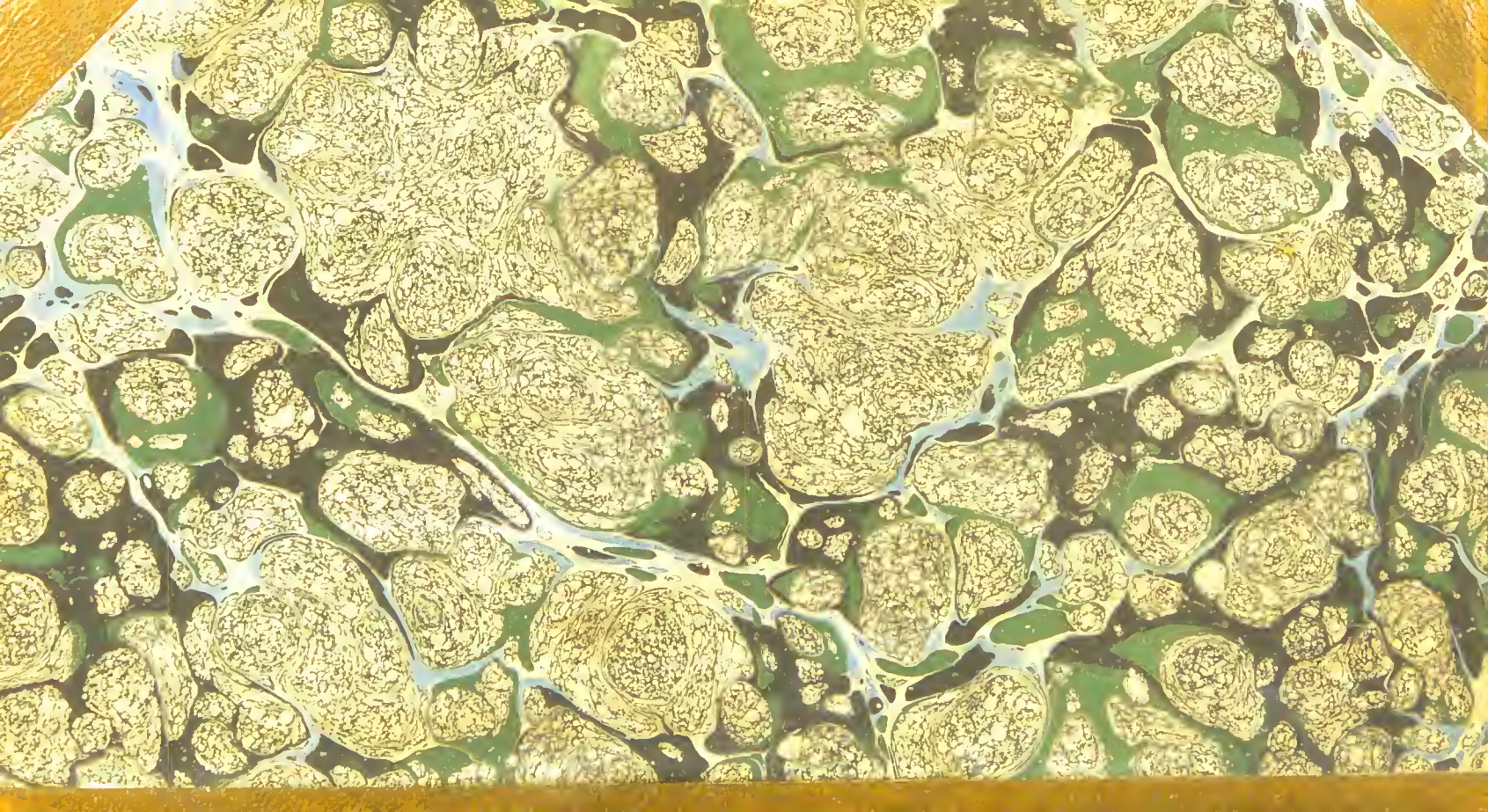


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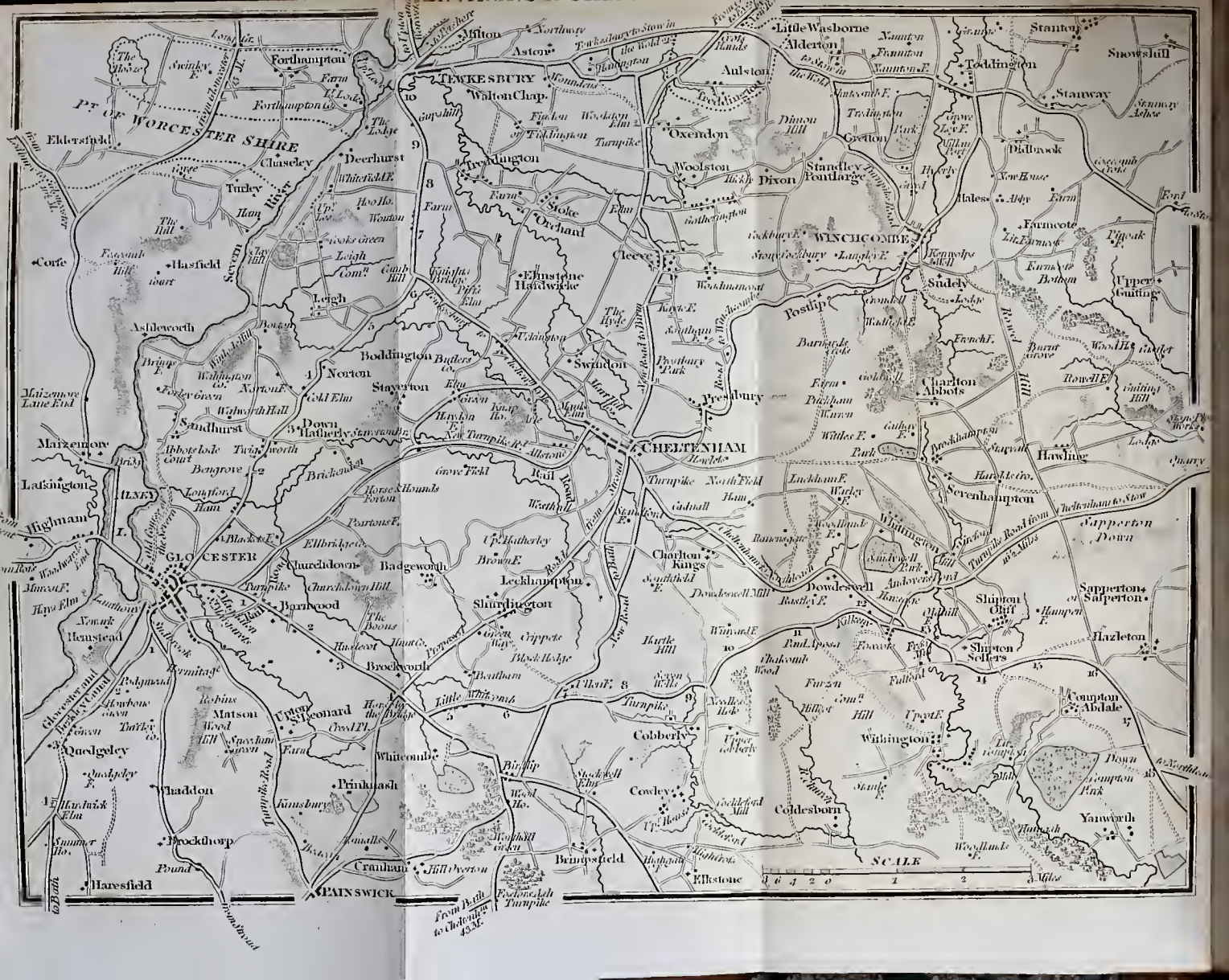
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TEWKESBURY
CHELTENHAM
GLOUCESTER
CAINSWICK
WINCHCOMBE
Pt. of WORCESTER SHIRE
Milton
Alderton
Little Washborne
Stanton
Snowshill
Toddington
Stanway
Aulston
Oxendon
Woolston
Dixon
Standley Pontlarge
Dixton
Hales
Farncote
Sudely
Upper Gutting
Postlip
Charlton Abbots
Hawling
Sevenhampton
Whittington
Sapperton Down
Sapperton or Salperton
Hazleton
Shipton Oliff
Shipton Sellers
Compton Abdale
Withington
Coldesborn
Yanworth
Down Compton
Cowley
Cobberly
Whitcombe
Brockworth
Shurdington
Leckhampton
Badgeworth
Churchdown
Barnwood
Hucclecot
Hempsted
Newark
Quedgeley
Matson
Upton St. Leonard
Prinknash
Haddon
Brockthorp
Haresfield
Cranham
Birdlip
Brimpsfield
Elkstone
Dowdeswell
Charlton Kings
Ullenwood
Cheltenham
Swindon
Prestbury
Elmstone Hardwicke
Orchard
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Treddington
Walton Chap.
Forthampton
Elmore
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Maisemore
Highnam
Lassington
Twigworth
Longford
Elmbridge
Churchdown Hill
Hyde Elm
Barrow
Hermitage
Robins Wood Hill
Whaddon
Brockthorp
Pound
Summer Ho.
Kingsbury
Tramways Road
Gloucester and Berkeley Canal
Severn
Avon
Isbourt
Coombe
Postlip
Sudely
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From Gloucester to Berkeley 13 M.
From Gloucester to Chepstow 24 M.
From Gloucester to Monmouth 24 M.
From Gloucester to Hereford 24 M.
From Gloucester to Worcester 24 M.

A

NEW GUIDE

TO

CHELTENHAM:

BEING A COMPLETE

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THAT CELEBRATED

WATERING PLACE;

EMBRACING

A MINUTE ACCOUNT of the VIRTUES and QUALITIES

OF ITS

Mineral Waters,

AND A

Summary of the Disorders in which they are recommended;

TOGETHER WITH

A SKETCH of the SURROUNDING COUNTRY,

AND AN ACCOUNT OF

Gloucester and its Cathedral,

As well as other Places worthy of Notice.

BY G. A. WILLIAMS, LIBRARIAN.

Embellished with accurate Maps and Engravings.

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[1825]

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MAP
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THE NEW

CHELTENHAM GUIDE.

CHAP. I.

GENERAL HISTORY and DESCRIPTION of the TOWN, &c.

THE early history of Cheltenham, like that of most other towns, is but dubious or uncertain. Before the discovery of the Spa, it was an inconsiderable straggling town, which in some measure accounts for the difficulty we experience in traeing its real origin. The houses were then prineipally thatched, and their inhabitants, generally speaking, poor. A stream of water ran through the street, and it was only by the aid of stepping-stones that a communication was kept up between the different sides of it. Its convenient situation, however, between Coteswold and the vale, always rendered it a considerable mart for sheep and corn; but the only articles of commerce manufactured in the place were worsted stockings, which it was formerly no uncommon thing to see the good women knitting at their doors.

Some writers attribute the name of the town to that of a brook, originally supposed to have been called the CHILT, which rises in the parish of Dowdeswell, and pursues its course along the south side of the town through Boddington, to Wainload Bridge, (seven miles from Cheltenham,) where the Severn receives its waters. Others, with more truth, perhaps, inform us

that the etymology of Cheltenham is derived from the Saxon words CHILT and HAM; the former signifying an elevated place, the latter a farm or village. These opinions, however, are merely speculative; we shall therefore leave the disquisition of such trifles, and hasten to present the reader with a concise historical account of the town.

In giving the ancient history of this justly-celebrated place, we shall, in a great measure, overlook the accounts of Sir Robert Atkyns, and other historians of former times, which abound with erroneous conjectures, and give some extracts from original charters, grants, and other authentic records and documents, which furnish a more accurate account of the town.

The town, borough, and hundred of Cheltenham, appear by Doomsday book, to have been, previous to the conquest, "parcel of the possessions of King Edward the Confessor;" and which, upon the conquest, became "parcel of the possessions of King William." The following is a translation of an extract from that curious record:—

"King Edward held Chintenetham. There were eight hides and an half. Reinbald holds one hide and an half, which belongs to the church. There were three plough tillages in demesne, and twenty villeins, and ten bordars, and seven servi, with eighteen plough tillages. The priests [have] two plough tillages.—There are two mills of 11s. 8d. King William's steward added to this manor, two bordars, and four villeins, and three mills, of which two are the king's; the third is the steward's; and there is one plough tillage more. In the time of King Edward, it paid 9l. 5s. and three thousand loaves for the dogs. It now pays 20l. and twenty cows, and twenty hogs, and 16s. instead of the bread."*

Doomsday-book was begun in 1081, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose; and completed, after a labour of six years, from the verdicts of juries.—It is necessary, in explanation, to observe that "SERVI" were servants attached to the

It appears that Cheltenham enjoyed considerable privileges as an ancient demesne during the reign of William the Conqueror; but in 1199 it became the sole property of Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who afterwards exchanged it with King John for other lands. In the year 1219, the manor and hundred were granted to William Long Espée (or Longsword), natural son of Henry II. by the celebrated but unfortunate fair Rosamond, who leased the benefit of the markets, fairs, and hundreds of Cheltenham to the inhabitants of the town. Long Espée was succeeded in his estates by his son William, who joining in the crusading enthusiasm of that barbarous era, fell by the hands of the Saracens in the Holy Land, leaving issue one only son, who dying whilst an infant, the title became extinct, and fell to the Crown. The manor and hundred continued in the king's possession till the year 1243, when he granted them to Eleanor, his queen, in dower: thus, by a singular train of events, were the same lands granted to the offspring of his paramour and to his own wife. In the year 1252, Henry III. exchanged the manors and hundreds of Cheltenham and Slaughter for some lands at Winchelsea and Rye, in Sussex, belonging to the Abbey of Fêcamp in Normandy; and in the fifteenth year of the reign of Edward I. the rights and privileges of this manor and hundred were confirmed to the Abbey, with a licence from the king, three years afterwards, to sell the same. From this time to the year 1309, in the reign of Edward II. it does not appear to whom it belonged: at that period, John Linnel (who, it is imagined held it by lease only)

manor, under the arbitrary discretion of the lord; "BORDARS" were such as held a cottage or some small parcel of land, on condition of the supplying the lord with poultry, eggs, &c.; "VILLEINS" were part of the owner's substance, bending beneath copyhold bondage, from whom uncertain and indeterminate service was claimed; and "HIDE" signifies a quantity of land, consisting of as much as could be tilled by a single plough—about 100 acres.

died seized of the manor. We next discover it in the possession of the priory of Montbury in Normandy; but the lands of alien monasteries being vested in the Crown by Act of Parliament, in 1415, (second of Henry V.) the manor and hundred were granted to the nunnery of Sion in Middlesex, which was situated on the banks of the Thames, between Brentford and Isleworth, on the same spot where the seat of his Graee the Duke of Northumberland now stands.

In the year 1465, and fourth of Edward IV. Sir Maurice Berkeley held this manor by lease of the Abbess of Sion, which nunnery remained possessed of it until the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII. 1540. At this period the annual revenue of the abbey amounted to £1944. 11s. 11¾d. and the king was so much pleased with its situation, that he appropriated it to himself. Queen Mary also settled nuns here, but they were expelled by her sueeessor Elizabeth. From that time to the reign of James I. the manor of Cheltenham remained vested in the Crown; but in the fifth year of his reign it was granted to William Dutton, Esq.; from whom it has regularly deseended to the present lord of the manor, the Right Hon. John Dutton Baron Sherborne.

Cheltenham has now arrived at that degree of pre-eminenee, that its name is beeome as familiar in the British East and West Indies as in London. This eelebrity has arisen partly from the salubrity of its climate, but chiefly from the reputation of its springs.

It is situated in 51 deg. 51 min. north latitude, and 2 deg. 5 min. west longitude; and has been usually described as being in the 'Vale of Evesham;' but as there is no natural division between this valley and that part of Glouecestershire denominated 'The Vale,' the whole district might, with greater propriety, be included in the more comprehensive appellation of 'The Vale of Severn.' The Coteswold hills, rising almost immediately behind the town, kindly protect it from the ehilling blasts of the north and east, while

their elevated summits give spirit to the surrounding scenery, and produce a charming variety in the pleasant rides with which this neighbourhood abounds. The town is situated 94½ miles, by the Uxbridge road, W. N. W. of London; and is 9 miles distant from Gloucester, 16 from Cirencester, 40 from Oxford, 9 from Tewkesbury, 40 from Hereford, 35 from Monmouth, 22 from Malvern, 25 from Worcester, 44½ from Bristol, and 41½ from Bath. The parish is ten miles in circumference, and consists of five hamlets, besides the town, viz. Alstone, Westall, Naunton, Arle, and Sandford, where lodgings have been fitted up for the reception of the superfluous company resorting to the Spa.

The town is built principally of brick, cemented, which gives it a particularly clean look, and the High Street, which runs nearly from east to west, is more than a mile and a half in length, every where light, airy, and of considerable width: it possesses a spacious pavement, and usually forms the grand promenade, its situation affording to pedestrians, for most of the day, a barrier against the scorching rays of the sun.

Numerous streets and villas, on each hand, develop scenery that can scarcely be matched in any place in the kingdom. The houses are generally well built, and exhibit virandahs and areas resembling those of the metropolis. Occasionally, however, a few old dwellings obtrude themselves on the eye, to remind us of its former simplicity,—but these are rapidly disappearing, and in a short period the few humble cottages that still disfigure the western extremity of the town, must give place to more spacious and elegant structures. The shops are handsome, and sufficiently splendid to gratify the most extravagant taste. The houses are numbered, the lodgings comfortable and commodious, and the proprietors civil and attentive.

In the early part of 1818, a plan for lighting the town with gas was submitted by the late J. D. Kelly, Esq. to the Commissioners, whose sanction it received, and

in the course of two days fifteen thousand pounds were raised in shares of fifty pounds each,—a sum of much greater magnitude than the lighting of the town, at its present size, would require;—but to prevent any inconvenience that may arise from the probable rapid increase of buildings in the vicinity, it was thought expedient to lay down pipes of an extra caliber, and a gasometer* of sufficient size to supply the town should it become double its present extent.

The immediate vicinity of the town being level, is considered peculiarly advantageous to invalids; yet, in the northern, eastern, and southern directions, the country is charmingly variegated by gradual acclivities and gentle descents, and, rising on a rib of the Coteswold, is nearly 200 feet above Gloucester, and 143 more elevated than Tewkesbury.

Persons coming to Cheltenham, with no immediate view to the benefit of the waters, constantly find an increase of appetite, which may in a great measure be ascribed to the purity and salubrity of the air, and to that exercise and disengagement from care which new scenes and situations generally produce. Indeed, Gloucestershire is famous for the healthiness and longevity of its inhabitants; as an instance of which in the reign of James I. eight old men, all belonging to one manor in this county, whose united ages made as many centuries, performed a morris-dance.

In the year 1780, the whole number of lodging-houses at Cheltenham did not amount to more than thirty, but at present they amount to several thousands; and the number of its inhabitants†, independent of visitors, greatly exceeds that of Gloucester, or any other town in the country. The

* These Gass Works are considered equal to any in the country; they are under the superintendence of Mr. Spinney, the Company's Agent and Engineer.

† In the year 1803, the population of Cheltenham and its hamlets, amounted only to 3076 persons; in 1811, they were 8325: according to the last census, 1821, about 16,000; and at the present time cannot be less than from 20,000 to 25,000.

increase of the town since the year 1788, when his late Majesty visited it, is truly astonishing. The number of visitors have ever since been gradually increasing*, and the place of course proportionably enlarging, till it has attained a magnitude and respectability far beyond the limits of the most sanguine anticipation. Fashion now seems to claim it as one of her most favourite haunts : and, indeed, she has decidedly taken the lead of the goddess Hygeia.

On the whole, it is impossible for strangers to take a more delightful excursion (either for health or pleasure) than a trip to Cheltenham affords, for there is a sociability of disposition and freedom of intercourse among the visitors, which are seldom witnessed in other places of public resort.

" Society here entwines its wreaths;
" Good-nature o'er each meeting breathes;
" Its magic look the whole obey,
" Whether at pump, or ball, or play:
" And deep in Cheltenham's hollow'd bow'rs
" The grave might spend their serious hours;
" The gay no langnor can invade;
" The poet here may court the shade;
" The beau on smiling beauty stare;
" And pale misfortune dry its tear."—CHELT. GUIDE.

CHAP. II.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.

NEARLY in the centre and on the south side of the town a short distance from the High Street, stands

THE CHURCH,

A venerable and spacious building in the form of a cross. It consists of a transept and two aisles ; and is

* In the year 1780, they were estimated at 374 ; in 1790, at 1100, in 1802, about 2000 ; in 1809, 4000 ; in the year 1814, they were above 5000 ; and at the present period, upwards of 15,000!

adorned with an elegant octagonal spire) which, from its height, is seen at a great distance), containing an excellent peal of eight bells, which have lately been recast, that are frequently employed during the season to welcome the arrival of distinguished visitors. There is a beautiful circular window here, noticed by Mr. Lysons, in his Views of the Churches of Gloucestershire; it is divided into 33 gothic compartments, 15 feet in diameter, or 45 in circumference. A handsome antique altar-piece, presented by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, has been lately introduced into the church. A large-sized and fine-toned organ has also been erected at a considerable expense by voluntary subscription, and is a very pleasing acquisition to the edifice. Mr. Woodward is the organist.

This building was erected in the year 1011, in which there was formerly a chantry dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, but it is now fallen to decay. The rectory is an impropriation with the deanery of Winchcomb, and originally belonged to the nunnery of Sion; but it was added to the abbey of Cirencester a little before the dissolution of monasteries in England; in 1610 it came to Sir Wm. Rider, and it is now the property of the Earl of Sussex.

In the year 1801, an Act of Parliament was passed for dividing and enclosing the open and common fields and other commonable lands within the township of Cheltenham, under which all the lands became tithe-free, and allotments in lieu of tithes were made to the lay impropriator, on one of which allotments the stipend of 40l. a year to the Curate, was by virtue of a clause in the Act, charged.

On the 22d of June, 1816, an Act was obtained by Joseph Pitt, Esq., of Cirencester, "For effectuating an exchange of the advowson of the church of the parish of Bagendon, in the county of Gloucester, belonging to Joseph Pitt, Esq. for a right which the principal, fellows, and scholars of Jesus College, within the city and university of Oxford, of the foun-

dation of Queen Elizabeth, have, in the nomination of a curate to the curacy of the impropriate rectory of Cheltenham, in the said county, also belonging to the said Joseph Pitt.

A few months after the above exchange, the impropriation was purchased for 3000l. by six trustees, and the perpetual curacy voluntarily presented through the medium of Joseph Pitt, Esq. to the Rev. Charles Jervis, M. A.* the present pious and indefatigable minister, who is allowed the original sum of 40l. per annum for his regular clerical duties; in addition to which the sum of 50l. is annually presented to him by the parishioners for his Sunday afternoon lectures. The other benefits of the curacy depend entirely on Easter dues, surplice fees, and voluntary gifts, which cannot be definitively estimated.

The following judicious regulations have lately been adopted during divine service: the clerk wears a black gown; a verger, with suitable insignia, precedes the minister to his desk; and three beadles regularly attend to open the pew doors, &c. without any other than voluntary emolument, which at any one time is not to exceed a shilling. Thus the intolerant tax of pew collection is, in a certain degree, obviated. For the annihilation of this impost we are indebted to the late churchwardens, Captain Matthews, and T. Jones, Esq.

Evening service was instituted by the Rev. Mr. Jervis, in order to meet the wants of those who were unable to obtain seats in the morning and afternoon; and was commenced the 14th of December, 1817, by the then Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, who kindly delivered a most impressive discourse on the occasion.

The times of sabbath service are, at eleven in the morning, three in the afternoon, and seven in the

* Rector of Luddenham, in Kent, and Domestic Chaplin to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. His Residence is at No. 15, in the Crescent.

evening. Besides which, divine service is performed at half-past eleven, every Wednesday and Friday morning, and on all saints' days.

The church-yard, containing about an acre, is rendered both cheerful and pleasant to the eye. Its walks are broad and commodious, and mostly shaded by double rows of lime trees. The principal thoroughfares to the Spas and Well Walks, are through it and the Colonnade; but there are others also through Cambray, Rodney Parade, &c. At the south-west corner of the church-yard four alms-houses formerly stood, for the reception of indigent old women. The ground which they occupied has been appropriated to the use of family vaults, and the enlargement of the church-yard. The alms-houses are now situated in Albion Place, and are very neat and comfortable.

THE NEW CHURCH.

The rapid increase of the population of this town requiring an additional church, a grant of 4000l. in exchequer bills, has been obtained from Government towards its erection, secured on 500 pews for the accommodation of the poor, subject to an interest of five per cent. and an annual liquidation of the principal on the plan of a sinking-fund. The trustees of the rectory have also advanced 4000l. on the undertaking; the building, which is erected at the bottom of Portland Street, we may confidently assert is excelled by few modern churches in the kingdom. The present curate is the Rev. F. Close.

THE QUAKERS' MEETING HOUSE.

is situated in Manchester Place, and is capable of containing two hundred friends. It was built in the year 1660.

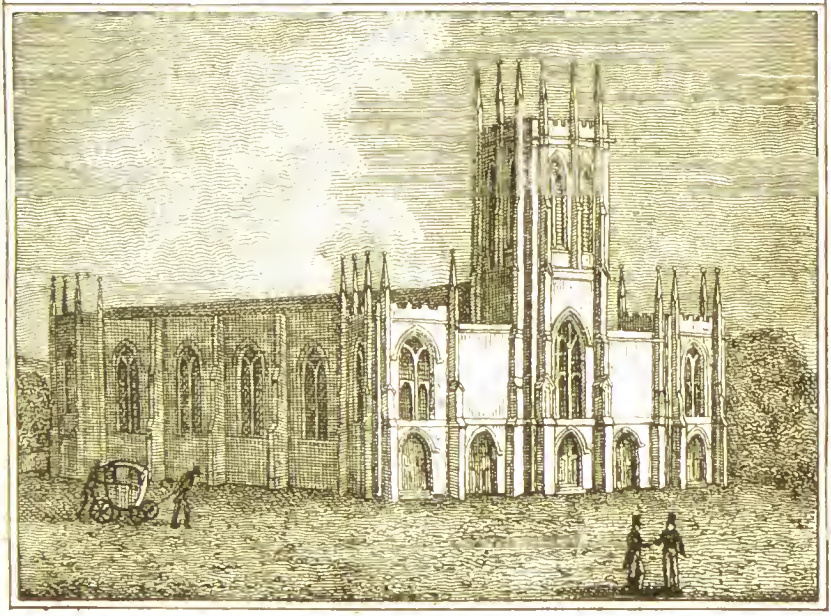
THE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

The second dissenting place of worship built in Cheltenham, was erected in 1701, was taken down in 1821, and a new and commodious one erected on the

CHELTENHAM.



THE CRESCENT.



NORTH WEST VIEW OF THE NEW CHURCH.

Drawn on Stone by I. Baker

Printed by R. Carter 6 & 81 Fleet Street London.

Published by G. A. Williams Librarian Cheltenham

site of the old one, and served by the following ministers in succession : Rev. Joseph Price,—Eliazar Herring,—Thomas Perks,—Samuel Dunscombe,—H. H. Williams,—George Gibbs,—and Mr. Walton ; Mr. Jenkin Thomas is the present officiating minister.—His residence is Sandford Place.

CHELTENHAM CHAPEL.

This chapel was built in 1808—1809, and opened for public worship the 2d of August, 1809. It was erected by voluntary contributions, and is vested in the hands of fifteen trustees, by a deed enrolled in the Court of Chancery, and registered in the court of the Bishop of the diocese. The congregation is denominated in the deed " Protestant Dissenters." The ministers of the Gospel who preach there, must be such as are regularly ordained, and who believe in, preach, and maintain the doctrinal acticles of the Church of England, as specificd and referred to in the Act of Toleration. The Liturgy is constantly read at morning and evening service on Sundays, and there is a weekly lecture on Tuesday evenings. It is supported by the subscriptions of the congregation and the donations of visitors. The building is abont 65 feet long, by 43 wide in the clear, has galleries on the east and west sides, and at the north end of the building, in the centre of the gallery, is erected a well-toned organ. Under the galleries are private pews. The centre consists of open seats for the general accommodation of visitors. This chapel is capable of containing about 1000 persons. Attached is a considerable piece of burial-ground. The approaches to the buildings, which are spacious, are from the High Strect and Saint George's Place. The present minister is the Rev. John Brown.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

Situated in Somerset Place, was begun to be built in the year 1809, and opened in the spring of 1810.

It is a neat and commodious edifice, has a roomy gallery, and is capable of containing 300 persons. It is supported by the contributions of those who resort to it, which are received at the door weekly. The principal service, on Sundays and holidays, is at eleven o'clock, and there are prayers also in the week, at nine o'clock. The officiating clergyman is the Rev. Mr. Birdsall. His residence No. 3, Somerset Place.

EBENEZER CHAPEL

Stands on the western side of King Street. It was built in the year 1812, and opened in 1813. This building, which is admirably constructed for the accommodation of a large congregation, was erected by the Wesleyan Methodists, at the public expense of that body. It is settled on a certain number of trustees, and the deed enrolled in Chancery. It is supplied with ministers from their annual Conference: there are always two; one of whom acts as the superintendant, and the other as his assistant. Their doctrines are professedly those of the Church of England, as contained in the 39 Articles, the Homilies, and Liturgies. The times of divine service, every Lord's day, are eleven, half-past two, and six o'clock, when the prayers of the Established Church are read. The week's evening services are Tuesdays and Fridays, at seven o'clock. The sacrament of the Lord's supper is administered generally once a quarter to the society, and such pious friends as desire it, who may have a note for that purpose in the vestry, on the morning of the sabbath. There is also, on the first Monday of the month a public prayer-meeting, in behalf of Missions, and for the increase of the Redeemer's kingdom. The stewards, or the trustees, let the sittings at a small quarterly rent, not to support the ministry, but to help to defray the interest of the great debt yet on the Chapel; but all possible attention is paid to strangers and visitors. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Claxton.

COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CHAPEL

Is situated at the end of North Place, and was begun and finished in the year 1816. It was opened for public worship in the month of August, in the same year, by the Rev. Mr. Snow. The ministers of the Gospel who preach in Portland Chapel, are supplied from the connexion of the late Countess of Huntingdon, and profess to believe in, preach, and maintain the doctrinal Articles of the Church of England. The Liturgy is constantly read at the morning, afternoon, and evening services, on Sundays, which commence at eleven, three, and six o'clock. There is a weekly lecture on Wednesday evening, at seven. The building is about 67 feet long, by 47 feet wide, and is capable of containing about 800 persons. It has galleries on all sides, except the east, which is occupied by the pulpit, &c. It is a handsome stone erection, with gothic sashes. Under the chapel is a school room, 50 feet by 36, and 10 feet high; also four dwelling rooms. The whole was built at the sole expense of Robert Capper, Esq. of Marle-Hill.

CHAP. III.

THE SPAS, WALKS, &c. &c.

SECT. I.

IT is our task now to treat of that most important part of our work, the SPA; which, by a kind of talismanic influence, has completely revolutionised the town and neighbourhood.

Upwards of a century has elapsed since the Cheltenham Medicinal Waters first claimed the attention

of mankind; from which period they have progressively gained an unbounded reputation, which now seems rested on a foundation, that neither the fickleness of fashion, nor the rivalry of less favoured contemporaries, can effect. Its influence is felt throughout the wide extended circle of the British empire, and its repute sounds familiarly even in the most remote colonies. This fame has arisen from the salubrity of its climate, and the envied reputation of its waters, aided by the beautiful picturesque scenery that gradually developes itself—the general accommodations and amusements of the town—and above all, the social manners of the company,—advantages that give charms to the spot, which, if few can equal, none can excel.

The Spa soon attracted the attention of medical men, who contributed by their writings to bring the waters into notice. In particular, Dr. Short, who examined the different wells of Britain, in 1740, praised it highly as an excellent purging chalybeate; and Dr. Lucas afterwards remarked that it contained iron, which invigorated the habit at the same time that it proved purgative.

The growing fame of the Spa met with great accessions from these just testimonies to its virtues: and other distinguished physicians and chymists have since successively analyzed it, particularly Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Saunders, Dr. Smith, Messrs. Brande and Parke, Rev. George Cooke, and lastly Dr. Jameson, an eminent philosophical physician, resident here, whose exertions and writings have, perhaps, thrown more light upon the real nature of these waters than those of any author who has preceded him, and from whom we have taken the liberty of quoting largely for the information and benefit of our readers.

The season for visitors was formerly considered as commencing early in June, though many, to whom health alone was the object, came here on the entry of spring. It now begins in April, and terminates

the latter end of November, embracing the periods best calculated for recovery and enjoyment. Of late years the number of the regular inhabitants of the town has greatly increased,—since numerous families, attracted as well by the amusements of the place, as the salubrity of the air, have here fixed their residence, and it would not be deviating from truth to say, that what may be termed winter visitors, are now four times the number greater than the summer ones were, long after Cheltenham emerged from obscurity. Thus it appears, the celebrity of the town increases with the buildings and accommodations it possesses and affords.

THE WELL WALK.

From the south-west gate of the church-yard a short street leads to the Crescent, and from thence to the river Chelt, over which a cast-iron bridge is thrown, to connect it with the public walks, planned by the late Lord Bottetourt. The original design was to have carried on the grand walk immediately to the church; but as the proprietor of a small piece of land just opposite the bridge could not be prevailed upon to dispose of it, the plan was abandoned. There is little cause, however, to regret the circumstance; for the present state of the approach is certainly more tasteful than if this were effected. The sudden display of beauty which now bursts upon the sight, on passing the bridge, affords matter of astonishment peculiarly gratifying to strangers.

Crossing the iron-bridge, we enter the Well-Walk, which is a magnificent gravelled promenade, twenty feet wide, shaded by a fine avenue of elms, whose embowering tops exclude the fiercest rays of the sun. No public place in the kingdom can boast of a more delightful walk than this; and nothing has ever been compared with it, except Christ-Church Walk at Oxford. A quickset hedge bounds it on either side, and here and there a bench or garden chair is placed as we advance, which are generally occupied in succes-

sion by parties who wish a temporary rest, or to view the animated spectacle afforded by the vast concourse of company, who resort hither at an early hour every morning during the season; and it is impossible to witness a scene more exhilirating and delightful than that which here uniformly presents itself. On every side interesting groups are to be seen, who while the balmy zephyrs of morning seem to spread over each countenance the glow of animation, blend the enjoyment of social converse with the pleasure of healthful exercise.

From the commencement of this charming promemade, to

THE ORIGINAL SPA,

Is a distance of nearly 600 feet, whence the church spire forms an object in perspective inexpressively pleasing (being perfectly in a line with the pump), and exhibiting a dial, on which the progress of time may be distinguished.

The Spa owes its discovery to a slow spring being observed to ooze from a strong thick bluish clay or mould, under the sandy surface of the soil, which, after spreading itself for a few yards, again disappeared, leaving much of its salts behind. Flocks of pigeons* being daily observed to resort hither to feed on these salts, Mr. Mason, then proprietor of the spot, was induced to examine it with more attention, and soon remarked, that when other springs were fast bound by the frost, this continued in a fluid state.

* It is a curious fact, that in some of the back settlements of America, the wild beasts assemble to regale themselves wherever salt is found; and some of the places are so much frequented by them, that the ground is literally trodden to mud; this will not appear singular, when the fattening property of our own Salt Marshes is taken into consideration, and when the fondness of the horse for it, and the quantity of milk given by the cow, when supplied with this salt, are recollected. On the banks of the Severn there are various marshes, annually let to farmers for the improvement of their cattle.



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THE ORIGINAL CHELTENHAM SPA.

Originally the ground belonged to Mr. Higgs, of Charlton Kings, who, ignorant of the treasure it contained, sold it to Mr. Mason in 1716. For a short time after this discovery it remained uninclosed, and was drank by such persons as thought it might be beneficial to them. In 1718, however, it was railed in, locked up, and a little shed built over it; and, in consequence of some experiments made on the water by Dr. Baird, of Worcester, and Dr. Greville, of Gloucester, its virtues became more generally known. For three years from this period it was sold as a medicine, till in 1721 the ground was leased to Mr. Spencer, at 6l. per annum.

After the death of Mr. Mason and his son, Capt. Henry Skillicorne, father of the late landlord, came into possession of the Spa and premises in 1738, in right of his wife, the daughter of the original discoverer. He not only built the Old Room on the western side of the pump, for the use of the company, but cleared the spring from all extraneous substances, and erected a square brick building with four arches over it, rising in the form of an obelisk, which he ornamented with a pigeon at each corner, and under it he placed a pump for the convenience of serving the water. This structure now remains, and the well in the centre of the dome is about five or six feet below the surface, closely shut down with doors to prevent the admission of air.

At the same time Capt. Skillicorne laid out the paved court that environs it, and planned the upper and lower Well-Walks. He also planted the trees which now form an agreeable shade against the rays of a fervid sun; and he continued to improve the natural beauties of the place, to render it more worthy of the respectable company that began to visit it from all quarters.

On the eastern side of the Pump-square is the Long Room, built in 1775 by Mr. Wilkes, at the joint expense of Mr. Skillicorne, the then ground landlord, and Mr.

Miller, the late renter of the Spa, for the accommodation of the company while drinking the water. It is 66 feet by $23\frac{1}{2}$, and was used as a ball-room for some years. Into this room, the water, which till lately continued to be served to the public under the open arched building above mentioned, has been conducted for the greater convenience of the company.

By the erection of the New Pump-Room on the eastern side of the square, the Old Pump-Room on the western side was discontinued to be used as a public-room, and it has since been converted into a dwelling for the servers of the waters, and also for warehouses, and a shop or repository for fancy goods, &c. &c.

The property now belongs to the Rev. Nash Skillicorne, and the whole is rented by Capt. Matthews, and re-let to Mr. Chambers. The room is enlivened by an excellent band of musicians, who attend every morning about eight o'clock, and depend for remuneration solely on the liberality of the visitors.

* *Terms for Drinking the Waters.*

	£.	s.	d.
For Three or more of the same Family for a Course	2	2	0
For Two or more of the same Family for ditto.....	1	11	6
For One Person for Ditto	1	1	0
For One Person for a Fortnight.....	0	10	6
For One Person for a Week.....	0	7	0

The water of this spring issues from blue clay by small apertures in the side of the well. The former supply of 58 gallons, collected every night, becoming gradually less and less for some years past, and its transparency disturbed, the well was enlarged in 1808 to twelve feet deep and six wide, so that the water at present is more abundant and transparent than formerly; yet its transparency is frequently disturbed

* The Terms are the same, or nearly so, at all the Spas.



Mrs. FORTY.



Mrs. ROUS.

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by heavy rains, arising from the superficial situation of the spring, and its inadequacy to supply a sufficient quantity of water for general consumption.

"The temperature at eight o'clock in the morning is generally about 53° or 54°, and at noon in the hottest season, 6° or 7° higher. The taste is slightly saline, and a small impression of bitter, like that of Epsom salt, is left upon the palate; but it is by no means so nauseous as most of the waters of the other wells. The saline contents in a wine gallon are,

	Grains.
Sulphate of soda and magnesia (Glauber and Epsom Salt)	480
Oxide of iron	5
Muriate of soda (sea salt)	5
Sulphate of lime	40
Carbonic and muriate of magnesia	25
	555

	Cubic Inches.
Carbonic acid	30.36
Azotic and hepatic gases	15.18
	45 54

"This analysis, which was made by Dr. Fothergill, in the year 1788, appears to be nearly the state of the water at present, with this exception, that the author, in some recent experiments, could not obtain so much residue, by 36 grains in a gallon, as appears in the printed analysis. The water of this well has not discovered any appearance of hepatic gas for several years past, although it generally had a strong flavour of it less than twenty years ago.

"Its medicinal virtues depend entirely upon the three first articles of the analysis, aided by the diluting principle of water. The iron strengthens the stomach, while the neutral salts operate on the alimentary canal in an expeditious manner, and generally without producing gripes. And it appears that the water retains its laxative properties nearly as much as it did sixty years ago, since a dose of less than two pints proves aperient to the constitutions of the greatest number who drink it."—Dr. Jameson.

Passing through some iron gates on the left-hand side of the upper Well-Walk, we enter on the delightful grounds and walks leading to the

MONTPELIER WELLS,

(the property of Pearson Thompson, Esq.) which are so called from their situation in an elevated field of that name, on the eastern side of Badgeworth Road, and not 800 yards from the centre of the town. They were opened in May, 1808, and soon acquired considerable reputation. The spirited exertions of the proprietor have continually been directed to the improvement of this charming spot, in the upper corner of which, on the right hand, stands the pump room. Adjoining the pump-room, another spacious room, with a virandah in front, has lately been erected, for the reception of its numerous visitors. These rooms are rendered particularly convenient, being in summer ventilated by several doors and windows, and in winter heated by steam. They are opened every morning during the season about six. Between six and seven the walks begin to be filled, and from seven till ten they are crowded.

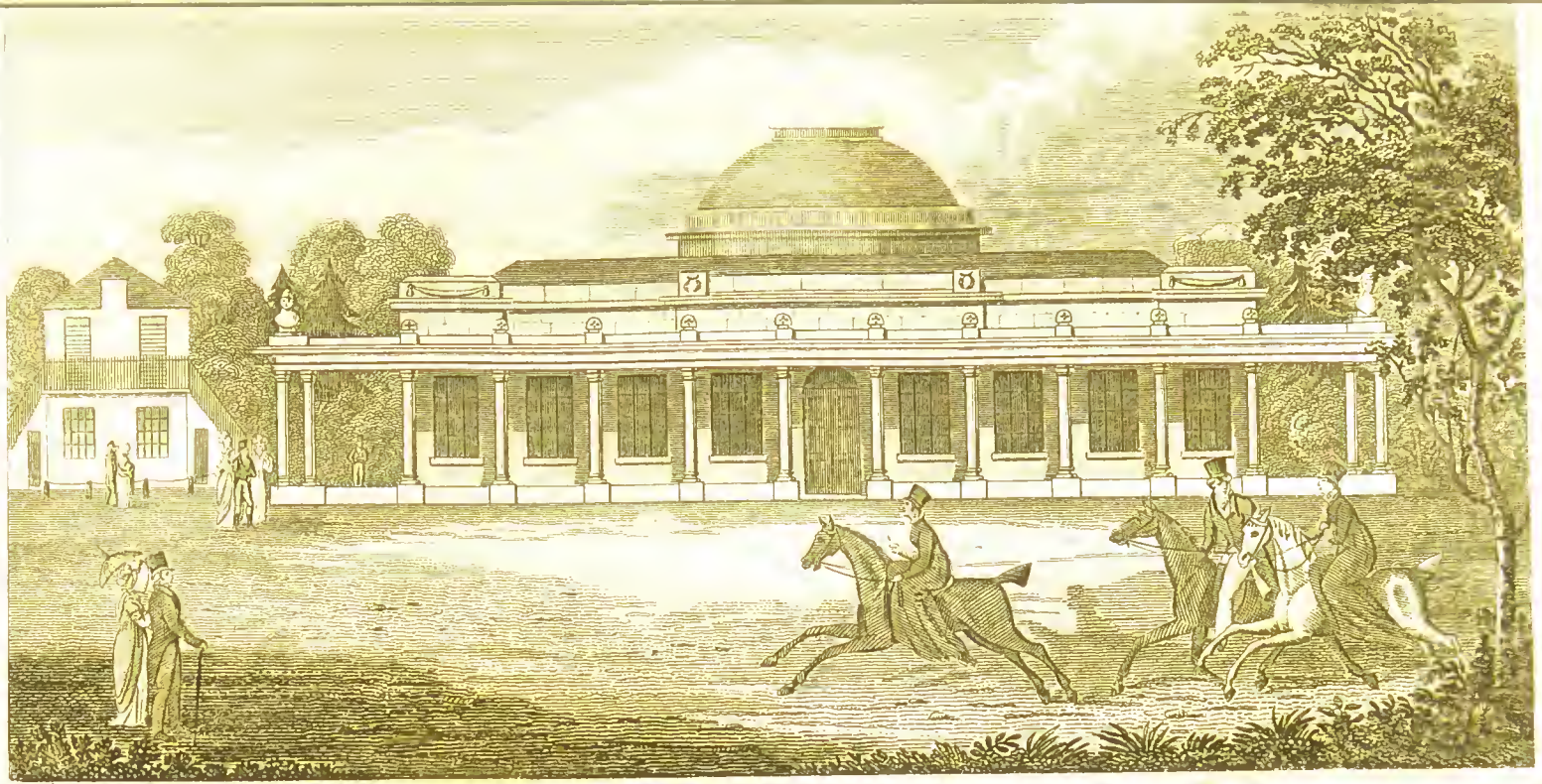
In the pump-room are six distinct species of water, selected from seventy wells, and are denominated as follow :—

No. 1, Strong chalybeated saline.
No. 2, Strong sulphurated saline.
No. 3, Weak sulphurated saline.
No. 4, Pure saline.
} The chief virtues of these Spas consist in their alkaline sulphats, and the uncombined or free alkali in their combination.

No. 5, Sulphated and chalybeated (magnesian or bitter) saline.
No. 6, Strong alkaline and magnesian impregnations.

No. 1.—The strong Chalybeate Saline Water.

Specific gravity = 1,00. 2. This water holds in solution a greater proportion of iron than any of the other aperient waters; but the latter are more strongly impregnated with the different saline ingredients than the former. It is pellucid, and retains a temperature of 53 deg. when the apartment is 60. It has



G.A.Underwood Archt

MONTPELLIER SEA, *the property of* PEARSON THOMPSON ESQ.R

a brackish taste, with a less irony flavour than might be expected. The water strengthens the stomach, whilst it produces aperient effects; and has acquired reputation in biliary diseases, and cases of indigestion. The supply of this water is nearly 1000 gallons in 24 hours.

Analysis —One wine pint, after having been kept for six hours at a temperature of 212°, contains 74 grains of dry salt, consisting of

	Grains.
Muriate of soda	41,3
Sulphate of soda	22,7
Sulphate of magnesia	6,0
Sulphate of lime	2,5
Carbonate of soda and iron	1,5
	74,0

The pint yields about 2,5 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas. This water, after the acid has been separated, renders the yellow of turmeric slightly brown.

Nos. 2 and 3.—The strong and weak Sulphurated Saline Water.

Nos. 2 and 3 are procured from the same well, which collects 2000 gallons in 24 hours. The suction pipe that raises No. 2 passes to the bottom, while that of the pump furnishing No. 3, dips only about three feet into the water. No 2 is stronger than the latter. They both lose their influence in a great proportion, by exposure; and therefore should be drank immediately from the well, or most carefully secured. These waters have a saltish taste, with a nauseous odour, and are employed in cutieular, rheumatic, and biliary diseases.

Analysis of No. 2 —Its specific gravity, after the separation of the gases,=1008,5.

One pint affords on evaporation, 65 grains of dry salts, containing

	Grains.
Muriate of soda	35,0
Sulphate of soda	23,5
Sulphate of magnesia	5,0
Sulphate of lime	1,2
Oxide of iron	3
	65,0

Gaseous Contents.

	Cubic Inches.
Sulphurated hydrogen	2,5
Carbonic acid	1,5
	— 4,0

It renders tincture of galls slightly black, and a piece of gall-nut, suspended in it, becomes surrounded with a bluish cloud.

Analysis of No 3.—Specific gravity, after the loss of its gaseous contents, = 1006.

A pint affords 36 grs. of dry salts, consisting of—

	Grains
Muriate of soda	15,0
Sulphate of soda	14,0
Sulphate of magnesia	5.0
Sulphate of lime	1,5
Oxide of iron	5
	— 36,0

Gaseous Contents.

	Cubic Inches.
Sulphurated hydrogen	2 5
Carbonic acid	1,5
	— 4,0

No. 4.—The pure Saline Water.

No. 4 yields only 25 gallons daily. This is considerably the strongest water in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, which has yet been discovered, and resembles the Harrowgate in many of its properties.—It has a fœtid, pungent flavour of salts, iron, and sulphurated hydrogen gas. It is a strong stimulant, and a useful tonic to the stomach and system, in various glandular and other disorders.—Dose, half a pint; the chill taken off in cold weather; it may be afterwards doubled, to render it aperient.

Analysis.—Specific gravity, = 1010. One pint affords, on evaporation, 80,5 grains of dry salt, which is composed of

	Grains.
Muriate of soda	50,0
Sulphate of soda	15,0
Sulphate of magnesia	11,0
Sulphate of lime	4,5
	— 80,5

This water scarcely yields any traces of iron.

No. 5.—Sulphurated and Chalybeated Magnesian Spring, or bitter Saline Water.

No. 5 affords 24 gallons daily. It acts nearly in the same manner as alkaline waters, and, like them, is employed in gravelly, indigestive, and biliary complaints. The water tastes bitter, and slightly saline, but has no particular smell. It is perfectly transparent, and emits air bubbles on shaking.

Analysis.—Specific gravity, after the loss of its gaseous matter, = 1008.

One pint left a residuum, on evaporation, of 60 grains of dry salt, consisting of

	Grains.
Sulphate of magnesia	36,5
Muriate of magnesia	6,0
Muriate of soda	9,5
Sulphate of lime	3,5
Oxide of iron	3,5
Loss	1,0
	— 60,0

Gaseous Contents.

	Cubic Inches.
Sulphurated hydrogen	1,5
Carbonic acid	4,0
	— 5,5

No. 6.—Saline Chalybeate.

This water is drawn from the well near the Laboratory.

Analysis.—Specific gravity, after the loss of the carbonic acid, = 1004.

One pint affords 34 grains of dry salts, containing

	Grains.
Muriate of soda	22,0
Sulphate of soda	10,0
Oxide of iron	1,5
Loss	0,5
	— 34,0

Gaseous Contents.—Carbonic acid, about 10 cubic inches.

Concentrated water, and sub-carbonate of magnesia, are always to be had at the pump-room, by subscribers, (free of aditional expense), if they find it necessary to use them.

In the concentrated water is retained only the purest medical properties of the natural waters. It will be found to give both an increased, tonic, and aperient effect.

In the sub-carbonate, a finer, and more pure magnesia is combined, than can be obtained from the Epsom or magnesian salt of sea water. It is highly tonic, and, where acidity prevails in the stomach, will add to the aperient effects of the natural water.

The calcined magnesia, in many instances, has given proof of its being highly aperient, and also possessing both soporific and sudorific properties.

CHALYBEATED AND MAGNESIAN WATERS.

There is at Mr. Thompson's Laboratory, a strong chalybeate well; and a native magnesian earth has been discovered, which is soluble in pure water; this phenomenon of medicinal excellence, as well as the chalybeate, may be drank by subscribers, at the pump-room, without further expense; and by non-subscribers, at half-a-guinea for a course of these waters.

There are several carriage and horse roads to the Montpelier Wells through Cambray, the Colonnade, Rodney Parade, Crescent, St. George's Place, &c.

The scenery in this delightful vicinity is charming and diversified, intersected by numerous villas, which give a beautiful effect to the whole. Among others, a short distance from the Wells, is

HYGEIA HOUSE.

This spacious building, surrounded by a virandah and stone pillars, and situated at a short distance from the baths, contains three pumps, with the following kinds of water: Carbonated Steel Water—rising out of a black ferruginous mould, a few yards fron the house: Chalybeated weak Saline—rising



out of blue clay in the area of the house; and weak sulphurated saline—rising out of blue clay immediately under the house.

In the lower corner of Montpelier field is a small octagon building, adjoining the Gothic Cottage, which contains three pumps, with the following waters, viz. Chalybeated Saline—pumped from a well 40 feet deep, immediately under the building; Strong Chalybeated Saline—brought by a pipe from a well under the Gothic Cottage, 55 feet deep; and Weak Saline water—conveyed by a pipe from a well 40 feet deep; six yards beyond the Gothic Cottage. This last has so little chemical impregnations, that it has been denominated the milk well.

The waters of Bescroft-Meadow, Octagon Turret, and Hygeia House, are chiefly used for making salts, for although the different saline wells supply great abundance for drinking and bottling, they do not produce a sufficient quantity for making salts upon a large scale, and new wells have in consequence been dug at the bottom of Bay's-hill for that purpose.

THE NEW SHERBORNE SPA

Was opened in the autumn of 1818, and from the superior taste and enterprising spirit evinced by the proprietors in the erection of the pump-room, and laying out the surrounding walks and grounds, we doubt not but the undertaking will prove to them a source of great emolument, and a considerable attraction, among the many others, to the visitors of this distinguished watering-place.

The entrance to this new Elysium, which, in the space of a few years, has been converted from an uncultivated marsh into the present delightful scenery, is from the Colonnade in the High-street, which at once commands an agreeable view of the Spa Room, standing on a gentle eminence at the extremity of a

fine carriage road, nearly half a mile in length, with a spacious gravelled walk on each side. The roads and walks are bounded on either side by a row of trees and shrubs, consisting of mountain ash, beech, larch, pine, sycamore, &c. tastefully arranged; and at the sides of the walks, at convenient distances, several rural benches are placed, for the accommodation of pedestrians.

On the left of the road leading from the Colonnade, and nearly opposite the pump-room, an extensive fruit and flower garden is tastefully laid out, which, in a short time, must become a favourite retreat to the subscribers to the Spa, who will enjoy the exclusive privilege of walking in it. The residence of one of the proprietors stands on the northern side of the garden. It is a small but neat building, in the cottage style, with a conservatory and four green and hot-houses adjoining.

The Pump-room is an elegant structure in the Grecian style, and combines all the elegance and chastity of the ancient, with the utility and convenience of the modern school. The proportions of the order adopted by the architect are said to be taken from that fine specimen of the Grecian Ionic, the Temple on the river Illisus, at Athens. The front of the building presents a handsome portico, nearly 100 feet long, supported by six Ionic columns, each 20 feet high, which is terminated at each end by a light rusticated logia, bearing a vase of exquisite workmanship. Over the centre rises a stately dome, with a richly-ornamented pedestal, supporting a colossal statue of the Goddess of Health. Mr. G. A. Underwood was the architect, on whose taste this beautiful building reflects great credit.

The sensations felt on entering from the eastern logia, are as unexpected as gratifying; even the splendour of the external arrangements is lost by a comparison with the grandeur, symmetry, and numerous decorations of the interior. The most striking

objects that arrest the attention, are two ranges of coupled columns, eight on each side, which produce a boldness of architectural beauty but rarely witnessed; they are of the same order as those supporting the portico, and bear a richly ornamented architrave. From the centre column spring four fine arches, each of twenty feet span; two of which admit light by means of semicircular windows. Much taste has been displayed in the formation of the ceiling.—In the centre rises the dome, the appearance of which is strikingly grand and chaste. A large architrave encircles the segment lights, from which spring the spandles of this fine canopy, which is surmounted by a circle of twenty feet in diameter, formed by a rich cornice, and relieved by a higher and proportionately less circle, decorated with a splendid pattera. Opposite the principle entrance, a recess is judiciously introduced, having a paladian window. This recess contains the pump; the shape of the case is novel; it is composed of mahogany elegantly carved, and stands on an extensive marble base; the upper part contains a dial. On each side a piece of mechanism is introduced, by which the depth of water in the wells is ascertained. The whole is elegantly finished by a fine vase, in imitation of the antique, which is placed on the dial. The company is supplied with water from cocks of glass, an improvement that is worthy of adoption at the different Spas: their purity, when compared with brass, or any other corrosive metal, is so obvious, as to render comment unnecessary. Beneath them is placed a large oval basin, of fine marble, exquisitely worked. Before the pump an elegant stone balustrade occupies the whole front of the recess.

The proprietors have found an abundant supply of various waters, highly impregnated with those valuable properties, which have carried the celebrity of our wells to their present eminence in the estimation of medical men. The utmost care will be taken to prevent any communication between the different

waters; and as an analysis is here given, containing the medicinal properties of each, the invalid, in following the dictates of his own chemical experience, or the more eligible suggestions of a physician, will feel every confidence which is inspired by the purity and valuable properties attributed to the different waters supplied at this Spa.

The water described as the *sulphureous* and *chalybeate*.

ANALYSIS.

In a pint—

	Grains.
Muriate of Soda	3,31
——— Lime	1,23
——— Magnesia a trace	
Sulphate of Soda	4,37
	8,91

Oxide of Iron probably half a grain in a gallon.

The water described as the *pure saline*.

ANALYSIS.

In a pint—

	Grains.
Muriate of Soda	72,80
——— Lime	4,29
——— Magnesia	,59
Sulphate of Soda	6,76
	84,44

The water described as the *magnesian water*.

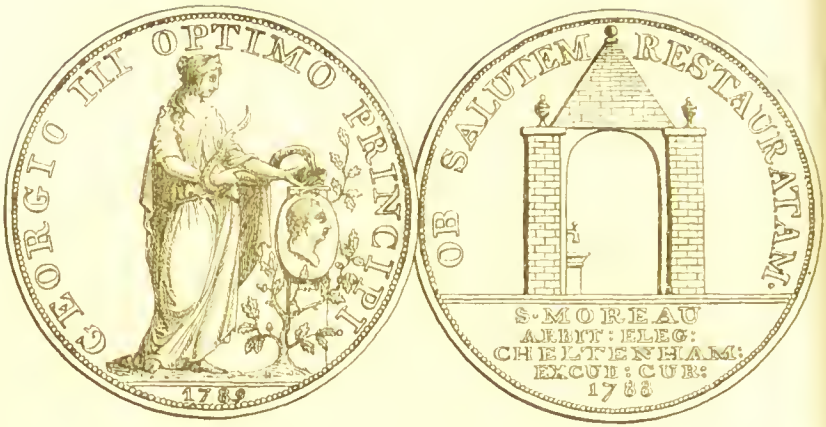
ANALYSIS.

In a pint—

	Grains
Muriate of Soda	1,67
——— Lime	1,85
——— Magnesia a trace	
Sulphate of Soda	2,43
	5,95

ALSTONE SPA,

Situated on the north bank of the river Chelt, on the left of the eastern extremity of the High Street, was opened in 1809. It adjoins Alstone Villa, a most commodious erection, charmingly enriched with local scenery. The well is covered by an octagonal pump-room, surrounded with pleasure-grounds and prome-



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N Chater & C^{o} Lithog

nades. The supply of water is inexhaustible; it imparts a bitter taste, and is extremely briny. A gallon of water evaporated to dryness, yielded 278 grains of solid residue, chiefly sulphate of soda, with about a fourth part muriate of soda, and 4 grains carbonated iron. It operates as a gentle aperient in doses of three half pints, and is well calculated to remove biliary diseases, and to act as a tonic in cases of indigestion and constitutional debility. The above well, &c. are now the property of Messrs. Kelly and James (for the life of Mrs. Fisher), and have recently been rendered replete with every convenience, by their judicious improvements.

The footway to the above spa is through the Church-Yard, Chester Walk to the right, and the Nap turnpike.

The King's Well*, and various others, have sunk into neglect.

SECT. II.

CHALYBEATE, OR STEEL WELLS.

THE ORIGINAL CHALYBEATE SPA.

This spring had been observed for many years to issue out of the side of a bank in a very sparing quantity, depositing, in its course, a yellow ochery matter. The common people drank it successfully

* The following is extracted from a work published in 1797, by Mr. Moreau, the first Master of the Ceremonies, entitled, "A Tour to the Royal Spa, at Cheltenham."

"To commemorate the Royal Visit to Cheltenham, and his Majesty's late recovery, Mr. Moreau, M. C. caused a Medal to be struck, of which the annexed plate is a representation. This medal was at first intended to be stricken by royal permission, solely to commemorate his Majesty's visit to Cheltenham, but by a misfortune of the artist's breaking two dies, it could not be brought forward before his Majesty's illness took place; and on the appearance of his recovery, Mr. Hancock, who sunk the dye, suggested the idea of making it commemorate that happy event also, owing to which the medal bears the two dates of 1788 and 1789."

as a lotion in weaknesses and other complaints of the eyes. It was not, however, till the beginning of 1802, that it attracted particular attention, when it was found to be a small branch of a very copious spring, originating in a meadow within a few hundred paces. Upon sinking a well in a proper situation, it was found to produce equal to any demand. Mr. Barrett, the proprietor, has built a commodious room for the company, and also laid out gravelled walks to the upper part of the town, from which it is distant but a few hundred yards. The spirit and judgment exercised by Mr. B. in his recent alterations and improvements, have rendered his Spa a scene of liveliness and public attraction.

This spring is one of the simple carbonated chalybeates. From an analysis it appears to contain a larger proportion of iron than is common to waters of this class; and the combination of it with the

The face of the medal represents the figure of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, with her serpent, an emblem of longevity, and patera to nourish it; on the pillar, on which the patera is placed, is a medallion of the King (which is considered a striking likeness of his Majesty) encircled by a young oak, another emblem of longevity, with the date 1789, the year of his recovery; inscribed

GEORGIO III. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.

To the most excellent Prince George the Third.

On the reverse, a representation of CHELTENHAM WELL, emblematical of the Temple of Health, inscribed,

OB SALUTEM RESTAURATAM.

On his restored Health.

Below which is inscribed,

S. MOREAU,
ARBIT. ELEG.
CHELTENHAM.
EXCUD. CUR.
1788.

S. Moreau, M. C. Cheltenam, caused this Dye to be sunk 1788.

This medal was worked off on St. George's Day, 1789, by Mr. Phipson and Mr. Hancock, of Birmingham; and presented to their Majesties, by the Earl of Courtown, in gold and silver, on Monday, April 27th; also to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, who were with their Majesties at Cheltenham; also to the British Museum, and the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

carbonic acid gas is so complete, that it will retain its properties, when closely corked in a bottle, quite full, for several months. The analysis of it has shown that it contains less foreign matter than almost any water of this nature with which we are acquainted, while the proportion of iron is much greater than the celebrated water at Tunbridge, and one-fifth in quantity more than the distinguished Germanic Spa at Pouhon. It possesses a brisk sparkling appearance, and pleasant quickness.

	s.	d.
Terms for the Season, a Lady or Gentleman..	10	6
Per Week	3	6

CAMBRAY CHALYBEATE SPA.

This popular and numerously visited spa was discovered in the year 1807. The high repute it has since acquired, in the cure of those diseases in which the above water is useful, has richly rewarded the proprietor. A very elegant and unique pump-room has been lately erected, with every convenience for the subscribers. He has also given the most lively interest to the spot, by laying out agreeable shrubberies, promenades, &c.

The water of this spa is abundant, has a strong chalybeate taste and effluvia, and is perfectly transparent. The iron is held in solution by a large proportion of carbonic, which escapes by exposure to the atmosphere, or increase of temperature, and the iron is thereby deposited. The water is discovered by chemical analysis to be a carbonated chalybeate, equal, if not superior in its tonic powers, to any in the kingdom; and is found highly beneficial in all cases where the use of steel is indicated; particularly in debility of the stomach and digestive organs; in nervous and spasmodic complaints, and in the convalescent state after fevers, or bilious obstructions.

In many cases it may be taken with advantage *after* the saline waters of Cheltenham; and is eminently successful as a lotion, for chronic inflammations of the eyes and eyelids, and weakness of sight.

A wine-gallon of this water contains.

	Grains.
Carbonate of iron	7,05
Muriates of lime and magnesia	15,50
Muriate and sulphate of soda	24,00
Sulphate of lime	9,00
Carbonate of magnesia and lime	8,95
	65,40

Carbonic acid gas —24 cubic inches.

The smallest size glass, containing a quarter of a pint, may be taken before breakfast, and two more at proper intervals, between breakfast and dinner; using the exercise of walking or riding for an hour or two during the intermediate period; the quantity being gradually increased to three half-pint glasses. This course should be continued regularly for three weeks or a month; and after a short time may be re-commenced.

Terms for a Single Person.

	£.	s.	d.
Per annum	1	11	6
For six months	1	1	0
For three months	0	16	0
For one month (or shorter period)	0	10	6
For one week	0	3	6

Terms for a Family.

Per annum	2	2	0
For six months	1	11	6
For three months	1	1	0
For one month, or shorter period	0	16	0
For one week	0	7	0

The above Well is eligibly and romantically situated at the end, and to the right of Cambray Parade, in one of the principal pathways to Montpelier Pump Room.

CHAP. IV.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE APERIENT WATERS.

SECT. I.

THE human frame is continually undergoing various changes, so as to counteract at one period, what would be beneficial at another; yet Mineral Waters, as far as they can be infallible are the foundation of cure in most distempers, where age has not too far encroached on the vital principle. The peculiar excellency of Cheltenham Water consists in the mildness, certainty, and expedition of its operation; being extremely comfortable for those who cannot bear strong cathartics. It does not agitate the blood, or ferment the humours; is friendly to the bowels, effective without heat, thirst, or dryness of the mouth, sickness, faintness, or dejection of the spirits, increasing the appetite, and strengthening the stomach, from its astringent quality, it is justly concluded, that it not only dilutes and carries off viscous humours, but by strengthening the vessels, and restoring the lost tone of the solid parts, it enables them to resist a fresh afflux.

The sensible effects produced by the Cheltenham aperient waters, are generally, on first taking, a degree of drowsiness, and sometimes head-ache, but which soon go off spontaneously, even previously to its effects on the bowels. A moderate dose acts powerfully and speedily as a laxative, in a very gentle manner, without occasioning that faintness and langour which often follow the action of the rougher medicines. It is principally on this account, but partly too from the salutary operation of the chalybeate, and perhaps the carbonic acid, that the Cheltenham water may be, in most cases, persevered in for a considerable length of time uninterruptedly,

without producing any inconvenience; and (during its use) the appetite will be improved, the digestive organs strengthened, and the whole constitution invigorated.

As the effects produced by mineral waters are to restore the nerves to their natural degree of tension, to animate and strengthen the stomach and intestines, to divide and dissolve glary viscous humours, and to give the blood its necessary cohesion; to calm spasms, anxieties, and pains, and to facilitate digestion; what is not in such disorders to be expected from the use of these waters? For though such patients, from the too great sensibility of the nerves, cannot always bear the most lenient purgatives, yet such is the quality of the Cheltenham water, that its use is rarely, if ever, attended with any degree of dejection; for while the salts, dissolved in water, prove aperient, the mineral spirit, charged with iron, warms and invigorates the whole frame.

It is an advantage attending saline waters, that they may be mostly used without any preparation, except the occasional addition of the crystallized salts, where the water itself does not prove sufficiently active. There are, however, many instances where the waters will distress the stomach or the head, in the ordinary doses, but will agree much better with the patient by the aid of preparatory medicine. Calomel, in a small portion, is sometimes previously used, succeeded by immediate doses of the water for three successive days; but as the use of calomel is not eligible for all patients, a preparatory medicine of some other kind may be taken.

The season for drinking the Cheltenham water is during the whole of the spring, summer, and autumnal months: and in such a course of medicine the circumstance of season is probably of some consequence, the waters then being of the greatest virtue, and the distempers they are appropriated to more accessible; human nature, like every thing sublunary, receiving

life and fresh hopes with approaching suns, which in the summer months particularly, being generally serene, dry, and light, recreate the spirits, and dispose the mind to that state of tranquillity so conducive to give the water every success in its operation; besides which, the drinkers being hereby incited to exercise, a warmth ensues; whence perspiration is promoted, and they are not so easily affected by the cold impulse of the water, but rather drink it with satisfaction and some degree of desire.

The water may, however, be taken occasionally in the winter, provided it be warmed (in a close vessel), and care be taken not to expose the patient to the cold air during its operation. When its coldness proves offensive (even in summer) to the stomach of the patient, this plan may be cautiously followed.

The best time of the day for drinking the water, is found by experience to be early in the morning, when it posseses most steel; and it is seldom used any other time at Cheltenham. Medicines intended to operate in the circulation of the blood ought to be taken with a full meal; but water, which acts chiefly on the alimentary organs and bile ducts, should be drank on an empty stomach: the use of it at this time is attended with a further advantage—the operation being finished before dinner time. The waters are generally taken at the Well, between seven and nine in the morning, and the patient returning soon afterwards to breakfast, the warm tea assists their effects.

We have known some invalids drink the water at bedtime, for the purpose of remaining all night in the bowels, to work itself off early next morning, by the assistance of exercise; and in many cases of jaundice, it has been drunk twice a day, to wash the bile out of the vascular system, by acting as a diluent and diuretic. But the general benefit is derived from drinking it only at the wells early in the morning, when

the temperature, volatile principles, and iron, enhance the value of the remedy.

The dose must vary considerably, both from the difference of the action of aperients in different habits and from the intention with which the water is given. Half a pint of the water is sufficient for a single dose; and this repeated during the morning, at proper intervals, is generally enough to produce the desired effect.

An over or under dose is equally improper; the one injures the stomach by distension, and the other is attended with loss of time, perhaps during an increasing disease. When the water disturbs the stomach, instead of passing off freely, salts, as we have before observed, may be added to one of the glasses. These salts are kept at the various wells in a state of solution.

It would be impossible, however, to prescribe with accuracy what quantity ought to be taken by people of different constitutions: some can only bear two or three glasses in the morning, while others drink three or four before breakfast. As to the time of drinking them, some stay only a fortnight or three weeks, but the usual visit is five or six weeks; though some have taken them for ten weeks, or even longer; for, after having despaired of success at first, they have, by perseverance, wrought the wished-for cure.

Travelling in hot weather ought to be gentle and easy, for vascular commotion once excited, may terminate in a feverish habit of body, which may defeat the intended purposes of drinking the water. And for the same reason, it may sometimes be necessary, on the first arrival at Cheltenham, to rest a day or two before commencing the waters.

Invalids who intend to remain here about five or six weeks, generally suspend drinking the water for a few days after the first fortnight, and resume it with

increased inclination—thus preventing the power of habit on the constitution. It is proper for every one who begins slowly, to conclude in the same manner; so as not to miss the use of it on departure; and some bottles of the water may be carried away—thus to relinquish it by degrees.

The Cheltenham water is recommended as an excellent aperient to drink before using that of Bath, Buxton, &c. and is highly beneficial previously to warm sea bathing—and those who come with an intention of drinking it as such, would be more likely to benefit by its salutary properties, if, before they begin they would take two or three *(bains de santé)* baths, moderately warm, merely for health, to cleanse the skin; being careful, however, to take a gentle dose of Cheltenham salts, or of some other opening medicine, as their physicians think best suited to their constitution before such bathing.

The Cheltenham water is so particularly adapted to relieve the disorders incident to the English constitution, that, however strange the advice may appear, persons, apparently in full health, might, by drinking this water for about a fortnight, either in the spring, or fall, prevent many of those apoplectic attacks too common among us, and frequently arising from plentitude, occasioned by the natural disgust people generally have to an occasional course of physic.

Some persons forbear drinking the water if they have a slight cold, but in this they err; for what can be more beneficial in such a disorder, than by a moderate use of it, to keep the body gently open, and promote perspiration and expectoration? Indeed the major part do not let this impede their course.

We repeat, the water should be drank at the fountain—*Dulcius ex ipso fonte;* and never kept long exposed. Therefore let not those who are of opinion that drinking the bottled water at a distance is equally

efficacious deceive themselves. That it has great power even in that state, is not to be doubted, but its operation on the spot will be much more speedy and satisfactory, independently of the change of air and scene, the disengagement of the mind from business, &c. all which concur to facilitate the desired effect, and indeed are absolutely necessary.

With children, we have always found it the most pleasant way to give them the water at first with their meals; for they will take it at those times, when you cannot persuade them at others, and it is wonderful how soon they acquire a taste for it, and prefer it afterwards to common water. The quantity to be taken at a time must depend upon their age and constitution, but it will always be found that they will take more in proportion than adults.

Those who wish to receive the greatest possible benefit from drinking these waters (for it must not be supposed that all have that object in view, many being attracted by the beauties and amusements of the place), would act prudently in taking medical advice as to the mode to be pursued. There are many professional gentlemen of acknowledged talent resident in the town, from whom may be expected that elucidation of the nature and properties of the waters, which a long residence must necessarily afford.

Convalescents and invalids who visit Cheltenham, soon recover their health, appetite, and spirits. These effects are doubtless owing to the salubrity of the air, and the exercise taken by them in so placid an atmosphere. External exertion is unquestionably the best: confined within an apartment, the air is deprived of that vital principle which adds so powerfully to health and vigour. If the patient can bear muscular exertion, equestrian exercise is indisputably the better mode during a course of the waters.

By regular and temperate habits during visits to watering places, thousands receive, as it were, a new

existence this is invariably recommended by the faculty, and early rising gives them an opportunity to inhale the grand spirit of life from the vegetable kingdom; whilst a confidence in the prescribed remedies, and occasional relaxation of the mind are great advancements to the cure of the disease with which they might be afflicted.

Hope must be kept alive in the human breast; and the sensible qualities of saltness, temperature, transparency, and sparkling of mineral waters, together with the observation of the crowds of people who derive benefit from them, contribute greatly towards the salutary effects they produce.

SECT. II.

DISEASES in which the APERIENT WATERS are GENERALLY APPLIED.

THE subsequent observations may, in some degree, serve to direct the practise of the patient in the administration of aperient waters, as well as to elucidate those diseases in which they are most beneficial, or contra-indicated.

DISORDERS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

That numberless disorders arise from an unhealthy state of the digestive organs, and numberless others, which originated from a different source, may produce diseased actions in those organs, and become thereby prolonged and aggravated themselves, after the cause originally producing them had ceased, cannot be doubted. Let us now consider the vast importance of these organs in the animal economy. They are the sole receptacles of the food, and extract from it all that nutriment by which the body is supported, whether in health or disease. They are the medium,

through which the powers of medicine are exerted, and through which the vital functions are to be exalted, when too low; diminished, when too high; and corrected, when irregular or depraved; and by sympathy with them too, even the organs of sensation and voluntary motion are frequently and powerfully affected. For how can we account for the otherwise inexplicable effects of the waters, but upon this principle? It is not by their easy and gentle action upon these organs, by their effectual removal of all obstructions from the alimentary canal, by their promotion of all the healthy secretions and excretions, and by their corrections of all those that are morbid; in short, by carrying away every thing which may obstruct nature in her usual progress, and leaving her at full liberty to conduct her own work; is it not by these means that appetite and digestion are improved, that the weak recover their strength, and the emaciated their flesh; is it not by these means that irritability is allayed, that the hypochondriacal regain their spirits, and the nervous their steadiness; is it not by these means that absorption is diminished or increased, that parts which dwindle are renovated, and that those which are useless, or burthensome, are speedily removed?

By an attention to these remarks, it will be easy to perceive the strong connection between the medical treatment of this class of diseases, and a very numerous train of others, which have no supposed connection. In general, when there are no incidental circumstances immediately forbidding, the diet of patients labouring under any of these disorders, should be light and nutritious; the food should be such as is quickly and easily digested, and the drink as moderately stimulating as the habits of the individual will bear. Particular rules cannot be given, that will apply in all cases and in all constitutions, but every one should be cautious in avoiding those things that appear to disagree with the stomach. The warm bath

is frequently serviceable in cases where the digestive organs are primarily affected ; and in many secondary diseases which arise from this cause, and particularly local diseases, the cold bath, and the topical application of cold water, are used with remarkable and obvious benefit. We have been thus diffuse upon this head, in order to give the invalid a general notion of the numberless forms and varieties of disorders resulting from dyspepsia, and which, by their action upon these organs, the Cheltenham waters may afford the most salutary means of relief.

INDIGESTION.

The pains in the stomach, squeamishness, want of appetite, heartburn, hiccough, costiveness, languor, lowness of spirits, and anxiety after eating, which characterise this disease, are symptoms very well known, and very universally felt, amongst all those who have impaired their stomach and bowels by high living, inordinate eating, frequent intoxication, too close application to study, excessive indolence, or irregular passions.

Cheltenham waters are more in use for stomachic complaints than any other disorder. For they are well calculated to lessen the effects of acrimonious matter in the first passages, and to remove an oppressive load of undigested food from debilitated organs, without exhausting the system like drastic purgatives. Besides these effects of their diluting and laxative principles, their irony impregnation and cold temperature act beneficially in restoring the digestive powers to their pristine vigour.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

The disordered state of digestion is one of the most distinguished marks of this unhappy disease ; we would therefore earnestly urge the necessity of diverting the patient's mind, and removing, if possi-

ble, every cause of fretfulness and anxiety. The water should be given him in a regular quantity, at a stated time, and uniformity should be observed in the hours of his meals. Gentle exercise is highly beneficial, and should precede the use of the warm bath. Amusements of every kind cheerful company, absence from home, and a succession of new objects, will tend very much to restore a state of mental sanity, and assist the salutary operation of the water.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

The secretion of bile has such an important end to answer in the animal economy, and is liable to be affected in so many ways, to be increased, diminished, or depraved, that there are few persons who have not at one time or another been sufferers from its effects. An excess of bile, though it sometimes occur, is very rare indeed; and it has been unfortunately too much the practice, for many years, to attribute all derangements of the digestive functions to an accumulation of bile upon the stomach. So far from this being the case, it is a fact well known to anatomists, that the bile cannot possibly enter the stomach, unless forced into it by the effect of vomiting, or, what very rarely happens, by an inversion of the peristaltic motion of the bowels; for the bile duct terminates in a part of the intestinal canal, called the duodendum, below the orifice of the stomach. It is customary to take an emetic for this supposed accumulation; the gall bladder is in consequence forcibly compressed, the bile is rapidly poured into the intestines, and thence driven into the stomach, which being vomited up, convinces the patient that he was right in his notions.

But, though an excess of this secretion is so unusual, a deficiency is as remarkably common; and we often find the alvine discharges of patients, labouring under a fancied excess, in a state that indicates a

most unnatural deficiency. Many eminent men have concurred in ascribing to an inactive state of the liver, and the necessary diminution of bile, many of the most grievous diseases; and their means of cure are confined to whatever may excite the liver to action, and strengthen the stomach and bowels. These intentions, as experience has proved, are most effectually answered by a course of the Cheltenham waters. The secretions of bile are speedily corrected and increased; and, if occasional doses of some mercurial combination are administered at intervals, a very short period generally serves to entirely remove the disease. The waters are also more serviceable in removing the excess of bile from the stomach, than most other remedies, but they ought to be drank in small doses, that it may be able to retain them. There will also be frequent occasion to take the water warm in this state of the stomach, otherwise it might be rejected.

The benefit received by many just returned from the East and West Indies, in a debilitated state, and their recommendation of the use of this water on the spot to their friends, is the best proof of this assertion: let such who, from coming to Cheltenham in a drooping, debilitated, and enervated state, and are set as it were upright, by the virtues of its springs—let such hold out to others the strongest exhortation to repair instantly to Cheltenham, before they suffer their constitutions to be undermined by further luxurious living. As long as Great Britain possesses her colonies in the East and the West, so long must Cheltenham stand a living monument of the virtues of her waters.

Indeed, many persons have come here in a condition so miserable, as to be objects of pity to all around them, and return so free from all symptoms and appearance of disease, as almost to stagger credulity in the relation of their former sufferings.

VISCERAL OBSTRUCTIONS.

Under this complicated term, we would be understood to mean the many and various obstructions to the right actions and secretions of the viscera, whether the liver, stomach, bowels, or any other organs concerned in the digestion of the food. We find them sometimes costive for a time, and then alternating with laxative fits; sometimes pouring out their secretions properly, sometimes in excess, and sometimes in very diminished quantity; sometimes they are irritable, and are excited to action by the weakest means, and sometimes it is very difficult to excite them at all. Whatever will induce them to pour forth their own fluid regularly, without producing any strong degree of irritation, is the best method of relief. Weak aperients, in small doses, and at regular intervals, are best adapted to this purpose, and of course, in all these derangements of the viscera, the Cheltenham waters have long been pre-eminently successful.

OBSTINATELY COSTIVE HABITS.

There is seldom found any thing more necessary in persons afflicted with a habit of body, preternaturally and obstinately costive, than such an attention to diet as is recommended before, and a regular course of the waters. The frequent use of strong and violent drastic purgatives produces only a temporary relief, and they most frequently aggravate the cause of the complaint, and irreparably injure the constitution.

NEPHRITIC DISEASES.

Diluting fluids are the best means yet discovered to prevent the generation of calculi, or to dissolve them afterwards. Therefore inflammations of the kidneys, as well as cases of gravel and stone, are relieved by repeated small doses of the waters, to act as alteratives, as well as aperients. The magnesian water is, from its combinations, most esteemed.

FEMININE COMPLAINTS.

Whether in the blighted spring of youth, or the cankering period of maturity, the Cheltenham water is of high importance. In too languid a circulation or other weakness (often the commencement of most fatal disorders) it should be resorted to immediately, and its efficacy will justify the assertion: as also to prevent heats, flatulency, inappetence, pains of the back, tumours of the feet, &c. proceeding from a redundance in the latter stages of existence.

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Short observes, that Cheltenham waters, used as a cooling alterative in small doses, greatly relieve consumptions, from a slow, wasting, peripneumonic and hectic fever! and Baccius says, they frequently cure chronic fevers and beginning hecties. Other medical writers have approved their excellency in the earlier stages of this most destructive complaint—thereby preventing the permanent occurrence of a disease, which no skill has yet been found competent to remove when once it has firmly fastened upon its victim.

ORGANIC DISEASES.

The cooling qualities of chalybeate aperient water render it of acknowledged service in organic diseases—it is often effective in piles, beneficial in fistula, and ameliorative in schirrous intestines.

CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS.

To describe, even with an approach towards correctness, the very numerous affections of the skin, would occupy far more room than can be allotted to this small volume. We can recommend, as far as experience may be relied upon, the efficacy of the sulphurated aperient waters in diseases of this nature.

The scrofulous affections of the glands, usually accompanied with indigestive symptoms, as well as

ulcerous complaints, will derive benefit from the chalybeate aperient waters.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

In inflammatory diseases, more of the irritable than active kinds, such as many opthalmias, they may be rendered useful aperients and tonics, and used externally at the same time. Rheumatism and gout may be relieved by them in some of their stages, especially where a general remedy is required for a length of time: but they are not fit for flatulent gouty stomachs. They may be used with much greater freedom in the swellings and inflammations of the joints of rheumatic patients, as they contain no more iron than is necessary to improve the state of the stomach, without inducing inflammatory diathesis.

SCROFULA.

The thousands afflicted with this malady, which seems to be every day gaining ground upon us, render it highly desirable that something should be discovered which will put a final stop to its ravages. Several pretended remedies have, at different times, been held up to the public, as possessing this valuable property; but they have all sunk into oblivion before the test of experience. The waters of the sea, Moffat, Harrowgate, and Cheltenham, are among the means which have been found to afford the most permanent relief; though a certain and general specific is still a desideratum. To improve the state of the system, and promote the spontaneous amendment, which scrofulous affections frequently undergo, is the object for which we should recommend a trial of the waters.

TUMOURS.

In scrofulous tumours, and white swellings of the knee and other joints, we would advise the external use of cold saline water, whilst the joint may be kept

moist by several folds of wet linen—of cupping—and the internal use of the water.

WORMS

Frequently attach themselves to the intestines so strongly, that nothing but a continued course of the waters will detach the animal and its investing mucus. The chalybeated and sulphurated saline are the most efficacious in their destruction.

Dr. Jameson observes, that the aperient waters are CONTRA-INDICATED in hæmorrhages, consumptions, palsies, dropsies, fevers, and very acute diseases.

SECT. III.

OBSERVATIONS on the CHALYBEATE WATERS, and their ADMINISTRATION in DISEASES.

THE superiority of iron in diseases has long been acknowledged by our first medical practitioners, not even suffering mercury to supersede it in its medicinal effects. All its preparations corrugate the living fibre, and have a tendency to produce costiveness, and are successfully employed to restrain preternatural evacuations.

Iron braces the stomach, and improves digestion, so as to increase the elasticity of the muscular fibre, and excite the nervous energy, by augmenting nutrition, and may be said to generate blood in a double ratio. But Cheltenham waters diffuse the stimulus of iron more generally over the system, than the metal taken in substance.

On account of the just mixture of acid and alkaline salts with chalybeates, they cure disorders completely opposite in their nature, and restore the fermentations of the human system to their proper harmony.

The doses of the water at these wells have such variable effects on different constitutions, as to require time and experience to determine the strict proportions. These kind of waters are never intended to prove aperient; their most usual and salutary operation upon the secretory system is, to promote the flow of urine: and when accompanied with exercise in hot weather, to excite perspiration. They may be drank on the intermediate days, or even on the same days, that the chalybeate aperient waters of the other wells are used, provided the disease requires a bracing remedy. When conveyed from the well, the bottle must be well stopped, and the cork made to touch the water.

The above simple chalybeate waters, conjoined with a course of chalybeate aperients, are invaluable in their applications in many diseases; but we beg to caution our readers not to mistake the one for the other species of water; as the former, we must repeat, possesses no laxative qualities.

Administration of the Simple Chalybeate Waters in Diseases.

These waters are beneficial in chronic diseases, accompanied with debility and unattended with feverish symptoms, but more particularly in the following:

In debility of the digestive organs, attended with the usual symptoms of loss of appetite, flatulencies, acidity and vomiting: or indigestive symptoms, accompanied with diseased mind, called hypochondriasis: and in a debilitated state of the stomach and alimentary canal, from excessive study, or debauch, these waters will prove decidedly useful; especially if an aperient medicine, such as the waters of the saline well, be interposed once or twice a week to keep the body solusive. In debility of the uterine vessels,

producing obstructions, weakness, or sterility in females, this water proves extremely beneficial. Steel waters are useful in some cases of chlorosis, especially if they be accompanied with stimulating remedies, and exercise.

In convalescent states of the body, where patients are recovering from fevers, bilious attacks, or other diseases where no visceral obstructions remain, these waters will restore the tone of the system, and prevent relapses. They are therefore used in cases of decayed constitutions, from warm climate or free living. In diseases brought from the tropics, they will strengthen the intestinal fibres, and prove gently restringent.

In nervous diseases, from relaxation or delicacy of habit, such as hysterical disorders, palpitations, terrors, imaginary sensations, irregularity and depression of spirit: or those of the paralytic kind, connected with the state of the brain, such as tremors, and palsied limbs, this water will prove efficacious, in a great number of instances. In spasmodic diseases, from preternatural irritability of the nervous system, such as convulsions, St. Vitus's dance, and epilepsy, a course of chalybeate water will often prove beneficial.

In chronic inflammations of the eyes and eyelids, either scrofulous or otherwise, this water will be useful, both as an internal tonic, and as a cooling restringent wash externally applied.

Chalybeate water is CONTRA-INDICATED in a number of diseases, particularly in some of those which receive most benefit from the aperient waters of the other wells:—in inflammatory diseases—in determinations of blood—in dropsies.

Besides the disorders which we have enumerated, there are many other varieties, for which the Cheltenham waters may be used with safety and success—Finally, to the sedentary and the studious, to the

man of pleasure, and the man of business, or to all who have suffered the current of life to stagnate, for want of active exercise, or have driven it on too rapidly by indulgence and excess, let us once more recommend an annual resort to these salubrious waters, where by regulated temperance, moderate exercise, the choice of cheerful company, or secluded retirement, the patient is speedily restored.

CHAP V.

WARM and COLD BATHS, at CHELTENHAM.

SECT. I.

FREEMAN'S BATHS.

IN the year 1787, among other medical conveniences, warm and tepid baths were established by Mr. Freeman, at No. 61, High Street, and since that period have been conducted on a system of comfort and convenience. Temporary baths are, at the shortest notice, conveyed to the apartments of invalids. The terms for bathing are 3s. 6d. at the establishment—temporary baths £1. 1s.

WILLIAMS'S (LATE THOMPSON'S) WARM AND COLD MINERAL AND SALT WATER BATHS.

This most desirable and beneficial establishment is situated a little beyond Cambray Street, on the new Bath road, and adjoins the laboratory for preparing the Cheltenham Salts. From recent improvements they may be considered superior to any in Europe. They consist of nine, embracing two capacious cold baths, which from their size, give the bather an opportunity of swimming.

The tepid and warm baths are heated in a rapid and uniform manner: steam is conducted in a considerable volume by a tube from the boiler which prepares the salts: immediately on its entering a shallow chamber underneath the floor of the laboratory, it meets a small stream of cold water, which has the effect of condensing the whole into a current, which is never at a temperature below that of 190 degrees. This impregnated stream runs into the baths, whereby they continually overflow, and the bathers enjoy the enviable luxury of a constant accession of fresh water.

To add still further to the convenience of the public, the proprietor has lately completed a series of warm saline baths, which has long been a desideratum. These are abundantly supplied from the extensive reservoirs, with those invaluable impregnations, the solution of the muriate of potash, (which results from the preparation of carbonate of magnesia,) and the muriate of soda, obtained from the spa water.

These baths are finely adapted for the cure of many diseases of the human system; indeed it is acknowledged by the first medical characters, that salt baths (with such impregnations as the above) accelerate more speedily and effectively the eradication of all chronic and scrofulous afflictions, whilst their use arrests that rigidity which destroys the functions of mankind as age advances.

By the above arrangement, aided by the introduction of steam to the avenues and dressing rooms, any temperature, to suit the case or inclination of the bather, can be obtained; but this should certainly be regulated by professional directions.

There is another advantage which the baths of Cheltenham enjoy, in consequence of their vicinity to these chemical works, known at few watering places in the kingdom; which is, that the visitors who prefer the private baths, whatever may be their number, may all have fresh water every day to bathe in; these

baths being so constructed, that they may each of them be emptied in five, and refilled with fresh warm water in ten minutes: and the water produced from the steam of the boilers is so abundant, that no person who visits them need ever bathe in that which had before been used for the same purpose. And that there can be no temptation for deception in this respect, is evident from the consideration, that at this place the hot water is always prepared without expense.

The baths are lighted and ventilated from the top of the building, and the internal atmosphere is preserved in so pure a state, that steam cannot even be observed on the surface of the water until the temperature exceeds 96 degrees of Fahrenheit: the uniform height is about four feet and a half.

Attached to each are eligible dressing rooms, and a cold shower bath, whereby an opportunity is afforded to persons to adopt the Russian practice of showering themselves after the enjoyment of warm bathing.

The above Baths* are ready for public accommodation, from seven in the morning till the like hour in the evening: the terms are—warm, 3s.—cold, 2s.

SECT. II.

On the GOOD EFFECTS of WARM and COLD BATHING.

WARM BATH.

The ancient as well as modern usages of nations have led to the irrefutable conclusion, that bathing, in all its forms, is useful to mankind. Among the an-

* Notwithstanding the well known and long experienced efficacy of the waters of the German Spa, it has been thought necessary, be-

cient Romans, and polished Greeks, immersion was their principle luxury; and such was the time devoted by the latter to this enjoyment, that two-thirds of the day were occupied in the recreation. Some have condemned the practice from its effeminacy; but we see no cause for calling any act effeminate which has no tendency to diminish either the strength of the body or the energy of the mind.

Many persons are deterred from the use of the warm bath by an opinion that it has a debilitating effect upon the constitution: so far from this being the case, its operation is directly contrary, and the only time in which it can produce this effect is, when its heat is carried to excess, many degrees above the animal temperature: which is only proper to be used in paralytic, and some few other cases, under the immediate direction of professional judgment. The heat at which the warm bath may be said to commence, is about 91 or 92 degrees, and its elevation of temperature from thence to 100 or 105 degrees, Fahrenheit. The heat of the human body, as ascertained by the insertion of the bulb of a thermometer under the tongue, is about 96 degrees, sometimes as high as 98 degrees, and these seem to be the same, with little variation, in all parts of the world; neither affected, in the healthy body, by the heat of India or the cold of Greenland. But this however relates only to the internal temperature of the body; the heat of the skin is very variable, and generally much below the degree of animal heat. This arises from the great cooling process of evaporation, constantly going on over the whole surface; its sensibility to all external impressions; and its exposure to the atmos-

sides the common hot and cold baths, within these few years, to build baths at the Tonelet, about two miles from the Spa; where there is every convenience for hot and cold bathing in the mineral water; and patients who intend going through a course of these waters, are usually ordered previously to pass some time at the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, or at Chaud-fontaine.

phere, which seldom rises so high as 98 degrees, even in the highest heats of summer.

From a view of these causes, we shall be easily led to perceive why a warm bath, heated 98°, gives a very strong and decided sense of warmth to the skin; and why a sensation of slight warmth, rather than chilliness, is felt, even several degrees below this point. When, however, the bath, for medicinal purposes, is raised above the degrees of heat, to which we have confined our definition of the warm bath, it then becomes a direct stimulus to the whole system, rapidly accelerates the pulse, increases the force of circulation, renders the skin red and painful, and the vessels full and turgid.

The warm bath, on the contrary, by inducing a copious flow of perspiration, may be used with much advantage, even in cases where the animal heat is already too high; and though, from the rapid conducting power of water, as a medium, the body can bear a much higher degree of heat in atmospheric air, yet so long as the heat of the water is not carried so high as to prevent perspiration, the final effect of the bath will be a very great diminution in the animal temperature.

Warm bathing seems particularly well calculated for cases of hypochondriasis, in those of a very weak and irritable habit, for the early stages of consumption, for spasmodic and hysterical cases, and for a deficient secretion of bile; indeed, in almost all cases of a diminished or depraved action in any part of the alimentary canal, in cholics, and in obstructions of the bowels, it is highly advantageous. But the grand and sovereign indication for the use of the warm bath, is all that train of painful, tiresome, frightful, and sometimes even disgusting disorders, that make their appearance upon the skin; in these, the warm bath is, generally speaking, by far the most efficacious remedy with which medicine is acquainted; parti-

cularly in scorbutic and leprous complaints, the whole class of herpetic eruptions, and that hot, tense, parched, and painful state of the skin, in which the secretion of perspiration seems morbidly defective, and sometimes completely destroyed. In these last diseases, (the diseases of the skin,) we repeat, the Cheltenham waters seem to possess a power almost peculiar to themselves. Whether it be their saline, or sulphureous impregnation that occasions those astonishing effects which we daily see them producing; or whether it be the conjoined effect of the external application of the water, and its salutary action upon the digestive organs when internally administered, may hereafter be a subject of useful enquiry. These diseases in general require a low temperature of the bath, just rising above the tepid, and carried as high as 96 or 97 degrees. We here want a bath sufficient to soften and relax the skin, and create perspiration, without being hot enough to act as an active stimulus, which would be prejudicial to the diseased parts.

The degree at which patients in general should go into the warm bath, will of course vary according to circumstances: from 94 degrees, however, to 100, may be set down as the average. The time of immersion should always be from 10 to 20 minutes. But, in cases of palsy, these rules by no means apply: there, where the circulation is sluggish, and the heat of the parts much below the healthy standard, the direct and powerful stimulus of heat, assisted by warm and continued friction, is highly and decidedly proper. In cases of that nature, to have the water as hot as the skin can bear, with a strong degree of saline impregnation, and to continue the parts a long time immersed, are circumstances that ought always to demand attention, and they will very much contribute to restore the deceased members to new life and vigour.

Upon the whole we think we may consider the warm

bath, under proper restrictions, as a remedy much safer for very weak and irritable habits than the cold. In such persons there is generally a languid circulation, and of course a great inability to resist, by proportionate re-action, a sudden and powerful shock of cold. In local inflammations, particularly in parts essential to life, and where the formation of matter is the end principally sought to solve the general inflammation, the application of warm fomentations has long been the means principally used; and experience has amply confirmed the wisdom of this practice. As a pediluvia too, or application to the feet, warm water may at all times be applied with most striking benefit in the incipient stage of slight fever, or any general irritation whatever, arising from cold, or connected with disturbance in the stomach and bowels. Upon the first appearance of sore throat, it is very customary with many people to tie a piece of flannel round the neck, and immerse the feet in warm water: this simple remedy is known in every family, and has often cut short many a dangerous attack.

In persons of a very full and gross habit, and subject to a strong determination of blood to the head, the warm bath may sometimes be attended with danger, by increasing the circulation rapidly for a time, and thereby inducing apoplexy. In most cases, where warm bathing is recommended, we should advise a flannel waistcoat to be worn next the skin; which will be found highly serviceable in keeping up a regular temperature, and defending the relaxed and sensible skin from the sudden and sometimes dangerous impressions of external cold. The best time to use the bath is in the evening, before going to bed, as one of its most usual effects is to allay irritation, to quiet the constitution, and bring on a state of sound and refreshing repose.

The warmer the bath, the patient should remain in it a lesser period than mentioned above, and on coming out he should be well protected by a flannel gown

from the atmospheric air, till rendered perfectly dry by heated cloths.

TEPID BATH.

It can scarcely be necessary to distinguish between the warm and tepid bath, after what has already been said; but, in general, we should call a bath tepid, from 85° to 92°, that being the range of heat which produces the smallest possible effect upon the skin. There are some cutaneous disorders which will not bear a temperature higher than 90°, without pain and an evident increase of the violence of their symptoms, but which will nevertheless be very greatly relieved by a bath of about that temperature, or a degree lower. In rheumatic affections, and all those diseases that require a gradation, in the heat of the water, from a moderate temperature to one as cold as can be borne, the tepid bath forms a very useful application in the beginning. It also has been the means of leading many persons on the use of the cold bath, in whom there was before an insuperable dread of cold water—for the name of a tepid bath carries with it, in idea at least, an approach to warmth.

The tepid bath, is, however, a most excellent application in itself whenever the body has been overfatigued by violent exertion, long watching, or agitation and anxiety of mind. In these cases it may be carried to the verge of the warm bath, and will have an excellent effect in refreshing the strength and spirits, and invigorating the system.

The tepid bath, from not giving additional acceleration to the pulse, is often used in diseases of the lungs, hectic states of the system, chronic affections requiring the aperients of Cheltenham, and all impure states of the skin.

By its moist and softening powers, it is of singular service in promoting the growth of young persons, and retarding a too rapid approach to the firm and compact state of manhood;—for the same reason it is

strongly recommended by Dr. Darwin, and is much used in the first approaches to the decline of life, for preventing that rapid condensation of fibre, and unyielding rigidity of the general solids, which cramps the freedom of action, and prematurely stiffens the sinews of old age.

COLD BATHS.

We purpose, in the following observations, to give such an account of cold bathing as is most likely to be serviceable in preventing any dangerous mistakes in its application.

There can be no doubt but that the external use of water has a most powerful effect in many disorders. Indeed we shall not be able to find a single remedy, whose powers are so many, or so highly diversified often producing effects, instantaneous, beneficial, and permanent.

In acute fevers it may be safely used at any time of the day, when there is no sense of chilliness present, when the heat of the surface is steadily above what is natural, and when there is no general or profuse sensible perspiration. For if either immersion in the cold bath, or the effusion of cold water be used during the cold stage of the paroxysm of fever, the consequences are highly dangerous.

In chronic diseases its salutary operation is well known, care being taken to renew, as often as necessary, its important application. By this treatment, the nervous energy is roused and excited, the constitution is invigorated, the moving powers are necessarily strengthened, and peevishness, debility, and disease, give place to cheerfulness, health, and activity. Indeed the most general indication for the use of the cold bath, is the appearance of all that long train of listless, fretful, disagreeable symptoms, usually called nervous. It is often employed with success in convulsive diseases, hydrophobia, &c.

Many prefer the morning to enjoy the luxury of

bathing, but it is recommended by many eminent medical gentlemen, to use the bath two or three hours before dinner, when the system is in its greatest vigour, and the body rather above than below the natural standard of heat.

This remedy seems also remarkably efficacious in removing that slow, irregular fever, which too frequently preys upon the spirits, undermines the health of the sedentary and studious, and accelerates consumptions. To this disease, the bane of genius, and the pest of literature, we owe the loss of many a promising young adventurer in the world of science: more dangerous from its apparent insignificancy; and so often fatal, because so seldom noticed; it proceeds slowly, but surely in its work, and saps the foundation of life before any precautions are used in its resistance.

The peculiar cases in which cold bathing should be avoided, are permanent morbid obstruction, in feminine attacks, attended with pain in the head, increased sensibility of cold and general languor; in cases of indigestion produced by high and stimulant living; in all those who are liable to a strong determination of blood to the head and especially to the lungs; and in children of a delicate frame and a strong tendency to rickets.

Cold bathing invariably does harm, when the powers of the body are two languid to bring on re-action, and the chilling effects of the bath remain unopposed. When the patient feels the shock of immersion very severely, and, from experience of its pain, has acquired an almost insuperable dread of its application; when he has felt little or no friendly glow to succeed the first shock, but on coming out of the bath remains cold, shivering, sick at the stomach, oppressed with head-ache, languid, drowsy, listless, and averse to food and exercise during the whole day, we may be sure the shock has been too severe, the bath too cold,

and no re-action produced at all adequate to the contrary impression on the surface of the body.

The cold bath should never be used while the body is under profuse sensible perspiration, or too full; but when the frame is beginning to grow warm, or even in the commencement of perspiration it may be adopted with safety, and with evident benefit. For invalids, therefore, labouring under the effects of debility, recovering from a tedious illness, or worn down by some hopeless disorder, gentle exercise, immediately before the use of the bath, is in all cases indispensably necessary.

It is a very common practice of a number of persons to undress, after being heated, and stand shivering upon the edge of the water, in order to suffer themselves to cool before they venture on immersion, thereby supposing that they prevent the danger they should otherwise incur, of going in while warm; but of all notions this is the most erroneous: it tends doubly to increase the danger, and decrease the powers of vital resistance.

Under all circumstances, therefore, in which the bath is advisable, the best and safest method is, to put off the clothes as quickly as possible; to immerse suddenly and without delay the whole body in the bath; to stay in no longer than is necessary for that purpose: upon coming out, to wipe, or have the skin rubbed dry with a cloth, and to take exercise in proportion to the strength, as soon as possible afterwards.

All bodies have a power of conducting heat, but in different degrees; when of a higher temperature than surrounding objects, they give out their own heat to those objects: when of a lower, they receive heat from them. Water is a better conductor than air, and air in motion than air at rest. The human body has a power of generating heat within itself. When, therefore the body is plunged into cold water, there

is a sudden and powerful abstraction of heat, producing to the feeling a very strong sense of cold; this is immediately followed by a vehement effort in the whole arterial system, to overcome the impression upon the surface, producing an equally sudden and violent quantity of heat, and a universal sense of warmth, sufficient to make even the cold medium by which the body is surrounded appear of a tolerable temperature. This constitutes what is called *re-action,* which is the chief and most important end of the cold bath, and which, under proper limitations, and carried to a proper extent, forms the principal medical intention of cold bathing. But this can only be salutary when the body is speedily removed from the water, for if the emersion be continued too long, the body becomes chilled, the hands and feet become cold and insensible; and the vital powers being exhausted, by the constant and rapid absorption of heat from the surface, become unable to supply the waste, and the body sinks down at last, under the united pressure of cold and fatigue.

CHAP. VI.

THOMPSON'S LABORATORY FOR SALTS.

As there is no spot in Great Britain which furnishes such a variety of mineral waters, and is so much resorted to by valetudinarians as this place, we trust the following descriptive account of Mr. Thompson's Laboratory for the preparation of Cheltenham Salts, by those distinguished chemists, Messrs. Brande and Parke, will prove interesting to those who visit, as well as useful to such as may be engaged in similar objects of inquiry.

About the year 1806, Mr. Thompson having purchased a considerable tract of land to the south of

this town, and there then being a paucity of mineral water for the visitants, he determined to search until water was obtained, sufficient for the supply of whatever company might resort to the town and neighbourhood.

Mr. T. foreseeing the advantages which might be derived from this inexhaustible source, built a Laboratory, for the purpose of concentrating the waters, and extracting the salts from them in a crystalline form. He soon found, however, that a large quantity of water would be necessary for affording a constant supply to the boiler; and accordingly was obliged to sink many fresh wells before this object could be fully attained. For, owing to the tenacity of the clay, the water will not find its way through it for any considerable distance, so as to percolate from one well to the other. In consequence of this, the proprietor was under the necessity of sinking upwards of seventy wells, and laying down several thousand feet of pipes, before he could obtain that full supply of water which the Laboratory required.

Conceiving it desirable to give some account of the situation of the various wells—of the different strata cut through—and of the variation in the water, at different depths from the surface—we have obtained from the proprietor an account of the results in sinking the well which is situated nearest to the Laboratory, and this we copy, with the design of furnishing an idea of the nature of these wells in general.

After passing through the soil, the workmen came to a bed of sand, which continued for 12 feet, at which depth fresh water was found; under this was a bed of blue clay, in which, at the depth of 15 feet, or 27 feet from the surface of the sand, a saline chalybeate water first made its appearance. This they conducted into a distinct reservoir, cut on the side of the well, on purpose for its reception; and they arched it in such a manner that a pump might be fixed in it so as to draw this water to the surface

without allowing it to mix with any other spring which might be discovered at a still greater depth. Having taken these precautions, the men proceeded to sink lower; and when they had cut through four feet more of the clay, they came to another spring, of the same nature as the former, but much stronger in its saline properties. A separate reservoir having been prepared in the side of the well for this water also, as in the former case, the men proceeded to sink to the depth of 44 feet more, in the same bed of clay, before another spring made its appearance. This water, which had then a pump fixed in it, was found to be more highly chalybeate than either of the former, and also to contain a much larger portion of common salt.

Before we describe the process for preparing the Cheltenham salts from the waters of the saline chalybeate, as conducted at Mr. Thompson's manufactory, it will be necessary to give some account of the methods by which the products of the several springs are collected and brought to the Laboratory.

Several wells having been sunk to the proper depth, at one hundred feet apart from each other, horizontal borings are then made from one to the other, and half-inch leaden pipes are laid in the augur holes, until they become all connected with one main well. In this a pump is fixed, and the working cylinder is placed at a sufficient depth to draw the water from all the collateral wells. Thus one pump is made to empty nine or ten wells.

Over each of these pumps a building is erected, to secure it from injury; and reservoirs, capable of containing one thousand gallons each, are placed among the wells, in the most convenient situation for receiving the water. Into these reservoirs all the water from this vast collection of wells is driven by the several forcing pumps; and as these reservoirs are placed at a sufficient elevation, they empty themselves by small uninterrupted streams into a main

pipe which is conducted under ground through the fields down to the Laboratory. When it arrives there, the pipe is bent upwards, until it comes high enough to empty itself into a leaden cistern, of about twelve feet square, and which is placed in a convenient situation for supplying the boilers, without any further labour of bucketing or pumping, but merely by opening a stop-cock, as occasion may require.

The boilers employed for concentrating the waters, are very properly* made of wrought iron plates, securely put together with iron rivets. The first boiler is nine feet long, six feet in diameter, and four and a half feet deep. The second is six feet square, and four and a half feet in depth. The third is eight feet by three feet six inches, and two feet eight inches deep. These boilers are covered by plates of iron, united in the same manner; and each cover has an opening of about two and a half feet square, called a man-hole, for the purpose of occasionally cleaning out the precipitates from the boilers. Each man-hole is covered by an iron door, which moves upon strong massive hinges, and this door is screwed down, so as to make the boiler impervious to the steam which is constantly generated within. In the cover of the largest boiler an iron pipe, five inches in diameter, is fixed, for the purpose of carrying off the steam; and this is conveyed underneath the Laboratory to an adjoining building, for the purpose of heating the public baths. Smaller pipes are also fixed in the cover of this and the other boilers, for the collection of a sufficient quantity of steam, to be employed in warming the counting-houses, the dressing rooms at the baths, and all the other rooms belonging to the establishment. The three boilers, which are placed end to end in one continued row, are heated by one fire,

* We say these are very "properly" made of iron, because we know that in some establishments utensils of copper are employed for the preparation of medical salts.

which is placed at one end of the largest boiler, and from this the heat is communicated to the other two in succession. When these boilers are charged with the mineral water, the fire is lighted beneath them, and as soon as the evaporation has properly commenced, the cocks are partially opened which connect with the large leaden cistern, so as to allow a small stream of the mineral water perpetually to run into the boilers, and repair the waste of fluid which the evaporation constantly occasions.

When the evaporation from the larger boiler has been thus continued for seven days and nights uninterruptedly, amounting to not less than ninety-six gallons every hour, a large cock in the room beneath is opened, and the whole contents of the evaporating vessel is let off into a capacious cooler, in which a strainer is placed, for the purpose of arresting the carbonate of lime, magnesia, and other insoluble matter which had been precipitated from the fluid, by the operation of boiling. The magnesian precipitate, which is generally very abundant, is unfit for medicinal use, in consequence of the carbonate of lime which falls with it. The proprietor, therefore treats it with sulphuric acid, which has the property of forming a soluble salt with the magnesian earth, and an almost insoluble one with the calcareous, by which means the lime and magnesia are separated. The magnesia having thus been again brought into a state of solution, the operator draws it off by a syphon from the precipitated sulphate of lime, and carries it to the evaporating pan, where it is concentrated and prepared for crystallization. The liquor in the second boiler, when it is thought to be sufficiently concentrated, is run off and filtered in the same manner.

After the earthy salt has had time to subside, and the filtration is completed, which generally requires twelve hours to accomplish, the filtrated liquor is pumped up into the small boiler, No. 3, for the pur-

pose of being farther concentrated. In this vessel the evaporation is generally continued for a week, without allowing the liquor ever to boil. At the end of this period a pellicle usually appears upon the surface of the saline fluid, and this is considered by the operator as a sufficient indication that the lixivium has attained that point of concentration at which it ought to be withdrawn from the boiler, and set aside for the salts to crystallize. For this purpose a cock fixed in the bottom of a boiler is opened, and the whole contents let down into a large receptacle of wood placed underneath it; when the boiler is again filled as before, for a repetition of the operation.

When this concentrated lixivium is removed from the boiler, it is allowed to remain undisturbed in the wooden cistern for twenty four hours, that any magnesia or calcareous earth may subside, which had not been separated by the previous filtration. The liquor, perfectly transparent, and about the temperature of 90°. is then drawn off and conveyed to the crystallizing vessel, which is a deep iron pan, five feet diameter, lined at the bottom, and in its whole circumference, with marble, to prevent the salts from acquiring any stain. When this vessel is filled, a number of loose sticks are laid to float upon the surface of the liquor, for the salts to attach themselves to, that the crystallization may be distinct, and not in a confused mass, as it would otherwise be at the bottom of the cooler.

When the crystallization, which requires from two to five days, according to the season of the year, and the state of the weather, is thought to be complete, the mother liquor is drawn off, and poured into a number of wooden vessels, where it remains a few days, for the purpose of procuring a second crop of crystals. The whole of the mother liquor being thus removed from the large crystallizing vessel, the salts are then taken out with appropriate shovels, and put into baskets to drain, preparatory to their being

carried to the stove to be dried for sale. This first produce of the Cheltenham waters is known by the name of the "Cheltenham Alkaline Salts."*

After the second crop of crystals has been obtained, the mother liquor is removed to another part of the Laboratory, and poured into several iron pans set in the ground, so as for the upper edge of each to be level with the floor of the building. Here, by a long protracted evaporation the mothers become still more concentrated, and then the muriate of soda begins to shew itself in a pellicle at the surface of the liquor, which continues to collect, repeatedly falling as it forms, until the whole of the muriatic salt is separated.

As there is something curious in the construction of this apparatus, it may be worth while to describe it, before we proceed to examine the remaining processes of the Laboratory.

When the proprietor found how large a quantity of steam would be produced by the salt pans, it occurred to him, that instead of letting it escape it might be applied to several useful purposes. Accordingly, the earth under a part of the Laboratory was removed, to the depth of about five feet, and the ground puddled with clay to make it hold water. A large iron pan was then fixed within this prepared bed, so that it might be entirely surrounded with hot water: and a moveable grating was placed over

* When these salts are designed for exportation to hot climates, they are deprived of their water of crystallization by the following process:—They are thinly spread upon boarded shelves, in a room heated by steam, to the temperature of 80 deg. where they are exposed to this warm atmosphere for three or four weeks, until they have sufficiently effloresced, so as to bear being moved with safety to a set of wooden racks fixed over the main boilers, where they are kept in linen bags, in a temperature of 120 deg, till the whole of the water is abstracted. They are then ground in a mill, to be described hereafter, and when brought to a state of almost an impalpable powder, they are then put up in bottles of different sizes, and sold under the name of "Effloresced Alkaline Cheltenham Salts."

it. A number of small iron pans, each three feet in diameter, were then fixed in the same bed of clay, in a long row against one of the walls of the Laboratory. The whole of these being thus fixed, small arches of brick were turned over the remaining parts of the area, for the purpose of supporting the stone floor of the Laboratory, which is laid on a level with the edges of the small irons pans just described.

Things being thus arranged, an iron cylinder, five inches in diameter, as before mentioned, was fixed in the cover of the large salt-pan, to receive the steam and conduct it under the floor of the building, for the purpose of heating the collection of iron pans already named, and producing an evaporation of whatever liquor might be put into them. In order to render it effectual for these purposes, the proprietor has contrived that a very small stream of cold water shall meet the large volume of steam exactly in the same spot at which it enters the shallow chamber, underneath the floor; and this has the immediate effect of condensing the whole into a current of hot water. This current, which is never at a temperature below that of 190 deg. nearly fills the large space beneath the floor, and surrounds the whole of the iron vessels set within it; which are just preserved at one uniform heat night and day, without any expense of fuel whatever.

As soon as the muriate of soda has all precipitated from the mother liquor, the warm mothers are removed to a cold vessel of stone, where a pellicle of a new salt, sulphate of magnesia, soon begins to shew itself, and in six or twelve hours an abundant crop of yellow magnesian sulphate, fully charged with carbonate of iron, is obtained.

The next object is to separate the excess of iron from the crystals of sulphate of magnesia; and to effect this, the workman dissolves them in a large portion of hot water. In this operation the oxygen of the air in the water, uniting with the black oxide

of iron, converts this to the red oxide, which renders it insoluble by carbonic acid, and consequently incapable of colouring the salts in their next crystallization.

After the sulphate of magnesia has thus been purified from the iron, and has also been reformed by a second crystallization, it is put into baskets for the moisture to drain from it. As this species of salt is never sold from the Cheltenham Laboratory in the form of crystals, the whole of it when dry is carried into a set of arches, formed in the stack of brickwork, which supports the range of large boilers : and here it sustains a heat of not less than 100°, so that in the course of a few weeks nearly the whole of the water of crystallization will be dissipated.

When the salt has been thus dried, it is carried to a small mill moved by water, and similar to a common corn mill. Here it is ground between two horizontal stones, and reduced to the state of an impalpable powder. It is now considered to be finished, and is sold under the name of the "Effloresced Magnesian Cheltenham Salt."

Another salt is still contained in the mother liquor, which is the muriate of magnesia, highly charged with iron. In order to turn this to account, the proprietor dilutes it with ten times its measure of hot water and sets it aside to purify. The hot water instantly acts upon the iron, and as the iron precipitates, it carries all the other impurities down with it. In ten or twelve hours the lixivium becomes bright and nearly colourless, when it is carefully drawn off by means of a syphon, and treated with a solution of carbonate of potash for the production of carbonate of magnesia. But in order to do this in the best manner, the following measures are adopted.

There are five cast iron pans, each 24 inches square if measured at the top ; 21 inches square at the bottom, and 20 inches deep ; in these the American pearl ash, or carbonate of potash is dissolved by means of

hot water. When the solution has been completely effected by repeated stirring, the whole is left for ten or twelve days at rest to afford time for the sulphate of potash and other impurities to subside and separate. During this period a larger quantity of crystals of sulphate of potash will sometimes attach themselves to the sides of the vessels; but these are all carefully avoided by the operator when he draws off the alkaline lixivium; for if they were to become again dissolved in the liquor, they would not fail to contaminate the magnesia very materially.

When the alkaline lixivium is thus prepared and purified, a small portion of the solution of muriate of magnesia is put into a trial bottle, and some of the alkaline lixivium added to it by degrees, until all the magnesian earth is precipitated. This trial is made for the purpose of ascertaining not only the strength of the solution of muriated magnesia, but also that of the solution of alkali; that the workman may know how much of the carbonate of potash any given quantity of the solution of magnesian salt will require for its complete decomposition. This having been ascertained, the clear solution of muriate of magnesia is measured into small square pans of iron lined with marble, and the appropriate quantity of the purified solution of carbonate of potash is added to it. This occasions a mutual decomposition of the two salts, and two new ones are produced, viz. muriate of potash, which remains in solution, and carbonate of magnesia, which precipitates.

When the carbonate of magnesia has entirely subsided, the solution of muriated potash is drawn off by a syphon, and the magnesian earth is washed with several successive portions of hot water, until the last portion betrays no sign of any salt being dissolved in it. The precipitate, which is a carbonate of magnesia combined with water, is then taken out of the vessels and put upon cloth filters to drain. In twenty-four hours it is usually found to be sufficiently

dry to be removed from the cloths, when it is taken to a warm chamber of the temperature of 106° or 107°, and spread out upon shelves made of a porous sandstone, peculiarly well adapted for this purpose. Here the cakes soon begin to lose their gelatinous appearance, and in the course of about five or six days most of the water which gives this preparation of magnesia the character of a hydrate, will be absorbed; the carbonate of magnesia is then passed through lawn sieves to prepare it for sale.

When the proprietor of these works found a considerable demand for calcined magnesia as well as for the carbonate, he put up a calcining apparatus for the purpose of preparing it, which we think deserves to be described. It consists of a strong iron cylinder, six feet long, with a five-inch bore, and which measures in diameter, from outside to outside, ten inches. This is fixed in brick-work beneath the large salt-pan, and passes directly through the fire, from which it is defended, when not in use, by a row of fire-brick. Within this cylinder the carbonate of magnesia is placed by a bent iron shovel, made on purpose for the work, and which reaches from one end of this calcining oven to the other. After it has thus been filled with the magnesian carbonate, it is closed with an iron stopper; and for farther security a round cover of wrought-iron slips upon the end of the cast iron which makes the whole completely tight. A small orifice is then opened at the other end of the cylinder, for the purpose of allowing the escape of the water and carbonic acid: the fire-bricks are removed from the fire-place, and the calcination commences. In about three hours the operation is finished, and every twelve pounds of carbonate produces six pounds of calcined magnesia. When the calcination is finished, if it is not intended to repeat the process, the fire-bricks are immediately replaced, to preserve the cylinder from the destructive action

of the fire at the time when the calcination of magnesia is not going on.

Respecting the origin of the magnesia, it ought to have been remarked, that till within these ten years no magnesian salt had ever been discovered in any of the spas at Cheltenham. But about the year 1811, the manufacture of the Cheltenham salts, and the increase of visitors at the Wells, had occasioned such a scarcity of mineral water, that Mr. Thompson determined to extend the search, and to sink some wells at a greater distance from the pump-room, and in a quarter which had not yet been explored. Here he succeeded far beyond his own expectation; and when he came to examine the water of the new wells, he found them to contain not only all the principles of the old spas, but also to hold a considerable portion of muriate and sulphate of magnesia, neither of which salts had ever yet been detected in any of the springs in the vicinity of Cheltenham.

When Mr. Thompson had made this discovery, he determined to keep the water of the new wells separate, for the use of the visitors at the room, and to mix them with the waters of the old spas for the use of the manufactory. Accordingly he has a distinct reservoir at the pump-room, for the magnesian water, and the visitors ask for it under that appellation; whereas it was found necessary to convey it under ground for more than a mile, in pipes* to the Laboratory. When it arrives there it runs into the general reservoir, and when the whole is sufficiently concentrated by boiling, the various salts are separated, by what the chemist calls priority of crystallization.

* While examining the various processes for preparing the salts, the proprietor told us that he had formerly employed pipes of iron, and also of wood, but that one occasioned a turbidness in the water, and the other rendered it vapid and unpleasant; which reduced him to the necessity of substituting lead. But having intimated a doubt to him as to the safety of using it, we requested to see one of these pipes of conveyance taken up, that we might ex-

Thus the individuals who visit Cheltenham for medicinal purposes, whatever have been their predelictions, may find here a collection of mineral waters which might contain the principles of those of Tunbridge, Bath, Bristol, Leamington, Malvern, Harrowgate, and perhaps of every other public Spa in the kingdom. To this circumstance it is owing that Mr. Thompson has been enabled to prepare such a variety of different salts from the waters of this very peculiar district; having always on sale six distinct saline preparations, as follow, viz.:—

I. Crystalized alkaline sulphats.

II. Ditto effloresced and ground to an impalpable powder for hot climates.

III. Magnesian sulphate, in a state of efflorescence.

IV. A murio-sulphate of magnesia and iron, in brown crystals, highly tonic.*

V. Sub-carbonate of magnesia in powder, and

VI. Calcined magnesia.

It will be observed, that in preparing these different articles for sale, there is such a separation of the va-

amine it. Accordingly, a leaden pipe which had lain in the ground for ten years, and had a thousand gallons of mineral water pass through it every twenty-four hours, was removed from its situation for this purpose, and when it was slit open, it appeared to have a very slight coating of oxide of iron, but we could not perceive that the lead was at all corroded by the action of the water. For further satisfaction, we referred the proprietor to the very respectable testimony of Dr. Jameson, who, in his ingenious treatise on the Cheltenham Waters, has shewn the impropriety of using pipes of iron, and has informed us, that one half of the Old Well at this watering place, is lined with lead;" and though he superintended its being opened to be cleansed in the year 1802, makes no observation on the fact of lead being employed; which he doubtless would have done had he conceived that it was improper.—[See Jameson's Treatise on the Cheltenham Waters, First Edit. 1803, ps. 56 & 62.]

* A tea spoonful of it dissolved in half a pint of water has been found to possess the quality of a cooling aperient, at the same time to act as a tonic to the stomach and bowels. The murio sulphate of magnesia and iron is a valuable addition to the other well known

rious principles contained in the original water, that not one of them is similar to the water which is drank at the spa, and more especially, because the whole of the muriate of soda is thrown aside, and employed in preparing the saline baths.

From these considerations, Mr. Thompson has been recommended to fill one of his salt-pans with water from one of the magnesian wells, and after evaporating the aqueous part, and obtaining all the solid matter contained in it, to grind these mixed chalybeated salts together, and offer them for sale under the name of the "Original combined Cheltenham Salts." It is conceived that the muriate of soda, which has hitherto been separated, and also a larger compliment of the oxide of iron, may, for some constitutions, be very salubrious.

Exclusively of the home supply of salts, thousands of bottles are monthly exported to the eastern, western, and other parts of the globe, where, as in England, &c. their benefit is felt and acknowledged.

In the year 1820, the Rev. George Cooke, formerly of All Souls College, Oxford, discovered a new salt, in which sulphate of potash is a principal ingredient.

Cheltenham Salts, and is particularly adapted to bilious complaints, attended with debility of the digestive organs, so peculiar to those who have long resided in a warm climate. This salt contains a peculiar combination, or intimate mixture of iron, and in cases where it is not sufficiently aperient, it may be advantageously mixed with the alkaline or magnesian salts, and will be found to increase their tonic powers.

CHAP VII.

CHARITABLE and other INSTITUTIONS.

TO the external praise and honour of our country, asylums for the reception of every species of indigence and affliction are open, and even invite the real objects of benevolence—places furnished with every convenience. While foreign nations point, with an air of triumph, to their "cloud capt towers, and gorgeous palaces," the dwellings of their kings and nobles, it is the pride and glory of Great Britain to point to her hospitals, and exclaim, "These are the palaces of the poor!"—Cheltenham, among other towns, does not prove deficient in this enviable distinction—her charitable institutions are numerous, well regulated, and efficient.—Amongst others, the following claim our notice :—

THE ALMS HOUSES,

Founded in 1575, by Richard Pates, Esq. Recorder of Gloucester, are appropriated to the reception of "six poor people, two of whom, at least, shall be women," with a weekly allowance of 6s. and a monthly 2d.—The houses form a neat architectural feature in Albion-street. They were formerly less comfortably situated opposite the Assembly-Rooms ; but, by an exchange, (with the concurrence of Corpus Christi College, Oxford,) under the Inclosure Act, they were rebuilt on the present site.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Was also endowed and established by R. Pates, Esq. of Minsterworth. Queen Elizabeth granted some lands in aid, and was therefore styled the Foundress. The nomination of the head master is vested in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, "after the death of

Pates; but if they do not appoint within three months, the power is given to Magdalen College; and if they do not appoint within two months, the power is given to the Bishop of Gloucester: and if he does not appoint within six weeks, the power reverts to Corpus Christi College."—The annual income of Pates's endowment was (including the Alms Houses) £73 19s. 3d. as appears by the rental, dated 1583. The master of the school is required to be able properly to fill this office, to be a master of arts, and to be thirty years of age. The situation is at present filled by the Rev. W. H. Hawkins, B.D. (who was elected in October, 1816,) late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, Rector of St. Aldgates, Oxon, and Vicar of Farringdon, Berks; by whose endowments, unwearied attention, and regard to the improvement of the School, it will doubtless be restored to its former rank and character. The present number of scholars consists of upwards of 30, and is fast increasing. Thirty pounds per annum are allowed by the College to the master, together with a house for his residence.

We should not omit to acquaint the public, that it is the intention of the master to receive under his care the children of those parents who may visit Cheltenham, for such period of time as may suit their convenience.

There are some small tenements in Cheltenham, which were allotted towards the maintenance of this charity, by George Townsend, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, who also left by will in 1682, £8 a year towards the support of eight scholars at Pembroke College, Oxford, two of whom are to be elected from this school. The exhibitions are now worth £50 per annum:—there are also four Livings or Donatives, to which these exhibitions have a reference, viz.:—

Colnbrook [*Donative*] Bucks.
Shifford [*Rectory*] Essex.
Murrock Grey's [*Vicarage*] Essex.
Uxbridge [*Donative*] Middlesex.

Another school was also endowed by Mr. Townsend, for the education of the children of the poor inhabitants, with 4l. per annum to the Master, and 5l. for apprenticing out lads of the parish. Mr. John Walwyn also, in 1627, left by will 2l. 10s. yearly, for ever, to the poor of the parish; and these two charities having been consolidated in the year 1667, the money was laid out in the purchase of lands, known by the name of the Poor's Grounds; which land was then let at only 7l. 5s. per annum, but now produces infinitely more.—There are likewise some bequests for charitable purposes from the Rev. William Stanley, Lady Capel, and Mr. G. Cox.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In 1787, Sunday Schools were established in this town, which have progressively increased. The scholars attend at the Cheltenham and Ebenezer Chapels, under their respective masters and mistresses, and are supported by annual contributions at the places of worship, aided by voluntary donations.

THE CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

Was in 1816 consolidated with the National School, on the plan of Dr. Bell, of which a further account is given in subsequent pages.

THE OLD SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY,

For the Education of Female Under Servants, under the patronage of Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte,

Is situated near the turnpike, on the right-hand side of the road leading to Prestbury. The plans of this Charity are printed for its benefit, and sold at the school; we will therefore only give a sketch of it, in the words of the address to the public, at the beginning of the little pamphlet, which also contains several plans for assisting the industrious poor.

The point in view, in forming the plan for the Old School of Industry, was to promote Religion and Industry among the female poor, by early impressing

on their minds a just sense of the importance of both, to their present as well as future happiness, and to place them more effectually beyond the necessity of being tempted to swerve from rectitude, by enabling them in various ways to earn an honest livelihood.

They are taught to make and bake bread, to milk, to make cheese and butter, to wash and iron, and all household work, to boil or roast a plain joint, to spin jersey, to knit, spin flax, sew and mark, and to cut out and make clothing of every description, which is afterwards sold to the poor at a reduced price. Before the School of Industry was established, in 1806, there was no charity at Cheltenham but the Sunday School—no place seemed to call so loudly for some establishment to assist, to reform, to instruct, and to stimulate the industry of the labouring poor, and to give them habits of order and cleanliness. Its local resources were then too small to allow of more than one charity beside the Sunday School; it was therefore necessary to make it embrace as many of the objects desirable to be accomplished as possible; many were the difficulties that arose in forming a plan that should, in some measure, meet the prejudices then too prevalent, (respecting the educating and relieving the poor,) so as to gain the approbation of the major part of those who visit Cheltenham for health or pleasure, on whose bounty it must chiefly depend for support. Fortunately it has succeeded without ever losing sight of the main object of its establishment: the first, second, and third year, it laboured under the disadvantages that almost ever attend on such undertakings, and can hardly have been said to have existed: but since that period it has progressively improved: and it will no doubt be gratifying to those interested in similar measures, to find a plan, the result of many years study and service of the poor, crowned with success; and that at the expiration of the six years, on which the completion of the scheme depended, it has proved to fulfil, in every

respect, the object of its establishment, as a School of Industry, the children being taught every kind of work,—as an Asylum, not only for the orphan, to whom a preference is always given, but in the third class, to the friendless of every description,—a house of protection to the girls educated in the first and second class, even after they have left it, if their conduct entitle them to such protection,—as a house of refuge, because any young women, strangers or inhabitants, are supplied with work, if they want it, and paid for it; and if deserving, recommended to serve, should an opportunity offer; by which means, some have been saved from falling victims to vice, and others reclaimed from their dissolute ways, by being enabled to gain a support; and lastly, as a Lying-in Charity, by an association of Married Women, the account of which will be found in page 36 of the printed pamphlet. Concentrating so many charitable objects, render them useful to each other, but the indispensible expenses of such comprehensive establishments are great, and stand in need of all the assistance they can obtain.

As it has been frequently asked why the Old School of Industry so particularly points out its education to be for under servants, it may not be deemed improper to answer the question. The complaint in all parts of England is, not the want of female upper servants, but of hardy working under servants: to restore this useful order of beings to society, appeared desirable; and as the children admitted into this charity are generally selected from the lowest classes of labourers, they seem, with very few exceptions, peculiarly calculated to fill those less elevated, but not less happy stations for which the Institution professes to fit them, and in which it is one of its principal aims they should remain content; for this purpose, as early impressions and habits greatly influence our future happiness and conduct through life, every thing around them is suited to the humble

sphere in which they are intended to move, as servants, wives and daughters: they find nothing under the roof they inhabit that can raise in their minds a wish above the level of their father's house, to which, therefore, should it be necessary, they will probably return without reluctance, carrying with them the possibility of still enjoying what, for six years constituted their chief happiness and comfort—habitual attention to religious duties, to order, to neatness and cleanliness, with the power of earning in many ways an honest maintenance.

The charity is supported by subscriptions and donations, received at the Libraries, the School, and Messrs. Hammersley's in London; and by an Annual Ball, in Cheltenham, the last Wednesday in August.

The children follow their employments from nine till twelve o'clock, at which hour they dine—they are again in school at two. Out of the number of girls admitted and occupied, twenty-four are clothed, sixteen of whom are boarded in the house: and as it has been found compatible with the regulations of the Institution to receive distant children to educate, those of the county of Gloucester, within a certain distance of Cheltenham, are admitted, clothed, boarded, and educated, for 10l. a year; the more distant, or from other counties, are received for 12l. a year; but the number of boarders cannot exceed twenty-four, and they must all wear the uniform of the Charity. The visits of strangers to this school are always considered as an obligation conferred upon it, whether or not they are induced to contribute to its support.

The following is a List of Prices for Plain Work done at the Old School of Industry:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Fine frilled shirt, 2s 6d. to	2	8	Tucked and flounced, 1d. a breadth, or yard for each..	0	0
A plain ditto.....	2	0	Under ditto	0	6
A night shirt.....	1	6	Pockets	0	8
A trimmed shirt, fine	1	8	Extra Work, &c.....	0	9
Ditto, plain	1	4	Night Caps, from 6d. to ..	0	9
A common ditto	1	0	Neck Handkerchief.....	0	3
Night ditto	1	6	Cambric ditto, hemmed....	0	3
Plain Petticoats	0	10			

	s.	d.
Marking each, a letter	0	0½
Ditto, each figure	0	0½
Dressing-gown, short and plain, except the collar..	1	0
Ditto, with collar	1	6
Habit-shirts from 9d. to ..	1	2
Long sleeves	0	4
Turning sheets, per yard..	0	1
Making ditto, large & fine	1	6
Ditto, two breadths	1	0
Pillow-cases, 1d. each to..	0	3
Table-cloth, large, 6d to..	0	8
Ditto, small.....	0	4
Towels or napkins, fine	0	1½
Coarse ditto, per dozen	0	9
A stock	0	6
A pair of sleeves	0	6
A shift body only, 9d. to ..	1	0
A checked shirt	0	4
A child's shirt, 6d to	1	0
A child's bed-gown	0	6
A boy's shirt, 8d. to.....	1	3
Collars and waistbands, a set from 4d to.....	0	6
A cloth apron, 2d. to	0	4
Towels and dusters, per doz.	0	8

It is requested, when work is sent to the School of Industry, that the quantity of muslin for trimming, tape, &c be mentioned; also the separate articles that are to be made, with the date, and the name of the person who sends them, as the School cannot be responsible for the work unless so sent; and the work is to be paid for when it is delivered.

No person is appointed to receive it but the Plain-Work Mistress, who lives at the School, where attendance is given, to take orders, every day, from two to three, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

THE DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

Amongst the charitable institutions established here there is none more worthily claims a greater share of public attention than the Cheltenham Dispensary: and we shall ever have cause to admire that noble spirit and true benignity, which originally influenced, and still characterise the individuals who lend it their assistance. It is situated at 318, in the High Street, and is under the management of a president, six vice-presidents, a permanent committee, an annual committee of twelve subscribers, and occasional medical committee, and a treasurer. All subscribers are allowed to recommend by proxy. A general meeting of the electing subscribers is held on the second Monday in January, at one o'clock precisely, to fill up such vacancies as may have occurred in the different departments of the institution, and to elect the annual and medical committees for the current year.

A general meeting of the superintending committee, consisting of the president, vice-presidents, and governors, is held annually, on the second Monday in January. The proceedings of the annual committee

for the preceding year are then read, and if approved, confirmed: a report on the state of the finances, and of the number of patients admitted during the year, is prepared for the information of the public, and subscribers at large. Such additional regulations or alterations of the established rules are to be adopted as may appear necessary; vacancies are to be filled up in the situations of president, vice-president, treasurer, and in the medical department of the charity; and the annual and medical committees elected. The election to vacant offices is by ballot; lists inscribed with the approved names being delivered to the chairman, and subjected to a scrutiny. Proxies are not admitted.

The annual committee consists of twelve subscribers of which number eight retire annually by lot: but they are re-eligible for the ensuing year. The committee meets six times in the year; namely the first Mondays in the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November, at one o'clock: and five members constitute a board. All regulations for the internal management of the charity; are prepared by the committee, with the assistance of the medical officers; they examine the state of the finances, and the treasurer's accounts, give notice of arrears of subscription, receive tradesmen's bills, and, when convenient, direct their payment by the treasurer; and attend to any other miscellaneous business which may be suggested by the wants of the charity. On occasion of a vacancy occurring among any of the acting officers of the charity, the committee is required, by advertisement or otherwise, to give public information thereof, and notice to the governors and electing subscribers, that at the next general meeting, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, an election of such officers will take place, and that the candidates whose names they subjoin, have offered themselves to fill the vacant situation. The committee publish annually a report on the state of the Institution, after

its approval by the permanent superintending committee. Five members of the committee may, on emergencies, call a special meeting, three days notice being given, and the business to be transacted being specified in the summons.

The treasurer, being approved by the permanent committee, receives all sums of money paid for the use of this institution; he makes such payments only as are directed by the committee, and the order for which is signed by the chairman thereof; he lays before the members a list of such subscribers as are in arrear, and also a statement of his accounts, which at the meeting of the first Monday in January are examined and prepared for the meeting of governors, to be held on the second Monday of the same months.

Such medical gentlemen as have offered their services to the charity, and been approved, constitute a permanent medical committee, have access to all meetings of committees, and whenever occasion requires it, are requested to give their opinion and advice on subjects connected with the medical department. Two physicians and two surgeons are annually elected from this committee, on the second Monday in January, to transact the medical business of the charity; they are, ex-officio, members of all committees, though absolved from a necessity of regular attendance, except when required to do so for special purposes: they form, upon occasions, a medical council, so deliberate upon and recommend to the committee any measures tending to the advantage of the institution, and to consult upon cases which may require their conjoint assistance. Each physician and each surgeon attends two days every week, at half-past twelve, for the purpose of prescribing for such patients as may be admitted on those days, and is required carefully to observe his own day, so as not to interfere with the business of the other medical practitioners.

The medical assistant, elected by ballot, attends to all the duties of the house.

Letters of recommendation may be procured at the Dispensary, and subscribers are requested to sign them with their names, and affix the proper date. The president to the institution is the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne; and the vice presidents, Lord Edward Somerset, and several of the highest characters in the neighbourhood.

The ministers of the Establishment, and of the several dissenting congregations preach an annual sermon for the institution, and books are opened at the several places of public resort, for its benefit.

To such as are inclined to become benefactors by will, is recommend the following

FORM OF BEQUEST.

Item———I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the sum of £——— to be raised and paid out of my personal Estate and Effects, which by law I may or can charge with the payment thereof, upon trust, and to the intent that they or either of them, do pay the same to the Treasurers, or one of them, (for the time being) of a Charity called or known by the name of the Cheltenham Dispensary, instituted in the year 1813, *and now kept at ————, which said sum I desire may be applied towards carrying on the benevolent designs of the said Charity.*

N. B.—Giving lands, or money, or stock, by will, with direction to be laid out in the purchase of real estate for the benefit of this charity, will be void by the statute of Mortemain: but money and stock may be given without being directed to be laid out.

THE POOR HOUSE.

Was erected in 1809, for which the parish paid an annual rent of £246 6s. for seven years, which expired at Michaelmas, 1816: it has now the option of purchasing the house, &c. for £2578 15s. 4d.

At Easter, 1812, it appeared, that notwithstanding the poor-rates had been unusually high, the poor were

murmuring for want of proper relief; and the overseers after spending all the money they had collected, incurred debts on the parish account, to the amount of £1580.—£500 of which was for surveying the land in the parish; £242 for the rent of the poor house; and £840 owing to sundry tradesmen, for provisions and clothing, attornies for law expenses, &c. This alarming state of things induced the parish to adopt the provisions of the Act of Parliament made in the 22d year of George III. chap. 83—"For the better relief and employment of the poor," which has produced a salutary effect, the above debt being now entirely discharged, all the provisions, clothing, &c. carefully purchased with ready money, the employment and comfort of the poor in the house particularly attended to, those who need assistance out of the house properly relieved, and the poor rates not increased. It appears by the yearly statement of accounts, published at Easter, as well as by the report of the gentlemen who have taken the trouble to inquire into the management of the poor here, that there is a judicious economy observed throughout the whole, which seems to meet with general approbation. It is superintended by a visitor, guardian, and governor, annually chosen. From the recent introduction of the above profitable labour, the poor are now excellently and fully employed, whereby there is a considerable alleviation in the parish rates. Their principal employment is heading pins, mop-making, &c. The present guardian is Mr. Peter Butt.

CHELTENHAM NATIONAL SCHOOL, ON THE PLAN OF DR. BELL.

Preliminary affairs having been arranged by a committee of the highest class, this Institution was opened the 5th day of June, 1816, under the superintendence of Mr. Grover, from Baldwin's gardens. The Town-Hall was granted by the Commissioners for its use,

until a more eligible situation might be selected; there it was hoped it might have continued, until, by the unremitted exertions of the committee, a sum of money could be collected adequate to its extended object. So numerous, however, were the applications for admission, and so great the inconveniences of the room, as to render it imperative very soon to proceed to the purchase of a piece of ground, on which to erect an appropriate building, as a permanent situation for the establishment. Examinations, therefore, was made for a site most convenient, and at length it was decided that a piece of ground on the left of the south side of the town, following the route from Cambray, should be purchased. Accordingly, a plan having been selected, the foundation stone of the building was laid on Friday, August the 23d, 1816: the spectacle was truly interesting—accompanied by the committee, nearly three hundred boys moved in procession to the spot, when the stone was placed in the earth by W. Hunt Prinn, Esq. of Carlton Park, on which occasion he delivered a short, energetic, and appropriate speech, explanatory of the intent of the establishment, and trusting its erection would be productive of the best results, to the moral virtue of the youth of Cheltenham and its neighbourhood.

The new school-rooms were opened on the 6th of January, 1817; and it is now particularly gratifying to state, that the excellence of the system is become so evident in the general improvement of the habits, and the more decent appearance of the children of this place, that the numbers most rapidly increase—they now amount to about 200 females, and nearly that number of boys.

	£.	s.	d		
Subscribers of	1	1	0	can recommend	4 children.
Subscribers of	0	10	6	can recommend	2 ditto.
Subscribers of	0	5	0	can recommend	1 ditto.

The transfer of the funds of the original Sunday School, £557 15s. 6d. (to the consolidation of which

with the National, its subscribers had agreed), together with the donations of the inhabitants and visitors, seemed to justify the committee in entering into a building contract, much beyond their means, since, favourably impressed with the result of their former labours, they looked forward with confidence to the liberality of the affluent frequenters of this place of fashionable resort, for the future liquidation of a debt they had incurred. Nor were they without hope of deriving even a considerable alleviation of their embarrassments from the funds of the National Society; a hope which, though long deferred, was at length realized by a donation of one hundred pounds.

In the discipline and mode of instruction pursued, the committee have adhered most closely to the directions furnished by the Central School in London, with which this has been in union from its foundation: and in conformity to the express injunction of the National Society, especial care has been taken that no books or tracts should be admitted into the school, which are not published or sanctioned by the authority of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. In conformity also to a general regulation of the National Society on that subject, and the request of the patron, the Cheltenham School has been united with the Diocesan School of Gloucester.

According to a proposal of the Honourable and Right Rev. the late Lord Bishop of Gloucester, at the suggestion of the Rev. C. Jervis,

A WEEKLY PENNY CLUB

Was established at the opening of the new school, from which the most useful effects have resulted. The intent of this Club is to teach parents and children a habit of economy, by shewing them how much may be effected by small savings. To these sums are added the donations and subscriptions of honorary members, which are divided annually, and expended

in such articles of clothing as are most required by the children.

To render more efficient the limited period of instruction, it has been deemed necessary to prohibit the future admission into the schools of children under eight years of age. It is to the honour of the ladies of this town and vicinity, that there is not a charity in which their benevolence and active exertions are not conspicuously displayed :—by their incessant care,

THE GIRL'S SCHOOL

Is now in that state of regularity, of cleanliness, and decorum, which is strikingly and agreeably observable.

Though the above subject be such as does not require superior talents to advocate it, seeing that its very nature recommends it, yet we trust the public will not forget that such institutions are of infinite service to the present and rising generation, and require the most practical spirit of charity to give them that foundation on which to erect a superstructure, at once substantial, honorable, and effective.

There is a meeting of the subscribers and contributors, held at the school rooms annually, when officers, &c. for the ensuing year are chosen, new resolutions adopted, a report and list of subscribers drawn up for publication, and the general concerns of the establishment arranged, and scrupulously investigated, by some of the most generous as well as intelligent characters.

The school is under the patronage of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Gloucester; Patroness, Lady Sherborne, six Vice Presidents, headed by Lord Sherborne, and Lord R. E. H. Somerset; a general Committee; an acting Committee; and a Ladies' Committee. A Treasurer is annually appointed: and subscriptions and donations are received at the

Banks, and all the places of public resort. The Master's salary £60—Mistress, £40 per annum.

Prices of Work done at the School.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Making a fine shirt	2	0	Night caps, double border	0	6
Untrimmed ditto	1	6	Ditto Mobs, plain ditto	0	3
Dowlas ditto	0	8	Calico dressing gown	1	2
Boy's fine	1	2	Ditto ditto short	0	7
Ditto untrimmed	1	0	Coloured ditto short	0	4
Coarse ditto	0	8	Baby's bed gown	0	2
Poor baby's ditto	0	1	Ditto, coarse or coloured	0	2
Fine Irish shift	1	0	Baby cap trimmed	0	2
Coarse ditto	0	9	Aprons	0	3
Girl's fine ditto	0	8	Ditto check (two)	0	3
Ditto coarse ditto	0	5	Pin cloths with sleeves	0	3
Child's ditto	0	3	Ditto infant's	0	2
Night shift, trimmed	1	4	Women's pockets	0	4
Ditto plain	1	0	Large table cloths	0	4
Shifts, extra work	1	6	Small ditto	0	2
Woman's petticoat	0	6	Fine sheets per pair	0	6
Girl's ditto	0	4	Coarse ditto	0	4
Petticoats, extra work	0	8	Pillow cases	0	3
Wristbands per pair	0	2	Bolster ditto	0	2
Collars, each	0	2	Towels per dozen	0	6
Pocket Handkerchiefs	0	1	Knife cloths and dusters	0	4
Ditto hemmed round	0	1	Muslin hemmed, per yard	0	1
Muslin handkerchiefs, according to the sizes	0	1	Tucks, per two yards	0	1
Tippets	0	2	Letters marked, per dozen	0	3
			Thread found by the School.		

It is requested that the work sent in, may be cut with the greatest exactness, and a list sent with the articles.

CHELTENHAM AND WINCHCOMB BIBLE ASSOCIATION, ESTABLISHED MAY 29, 1817.

It is almost unnecessary to inform our readers, that this Institution is founded on the basis of the most liberal principles; it knows no party distinction, but the badge of our common faith; it acts in conjunction with the Gloucester Auxiliary Bible Society, and has for its object to imitate the worthy example of those characters both in church and state, who patronize the parent establishment. Occasional sermons are preached—collections made—and other means adopted to forward the holy march of religion through the dark regions of the earth.

CHELTENHAM COBOURG SOCIETY,

For the Relief of poor Lying-in Married Women, instituted the 19th of November, 1817, (by the Rev. C. Jervis,) the day of the Funeral of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte.

It is one of the happy results of a progressive civilization, that the hand of Charity keeps pace with the improvement of the sciences and the liberal arts. The principle which dictates the diffusion of good was never more general, or more highly appreciated than at this time. The voice of humanity pleading for the relief of human suffering is listened to with delight; it is in harmony with the best feelings of our nature—it calls forth those actions of benevolence which do honour to the heart—and the cause of "sacred pity" is never introduced in vain. Benevolence is an antidote to much of human misery; it secures to the poor the real advantages which affluence commands; and its distributions are made with a proper regard to the necessary gradation of circumstances and occupation in society. While the rich are charitable, the poor are made happy by their affluence; and the benefit is returned by the reward, the satisfaction, and the pleasure which must result from a blessing deservedly conferred. The poor are the means of virtue—when the practice is invited it cannot be withheld.

Those only are fully acquainted with the real miseries of human life who have visited the indigent female in childbirth—there they may see distress looking aghast at affliction and unsoothed pain—no other nurse but nature. The establishment of the "Cobourg Society" does honour to the heart and head of its institutor, and will add to the blessings and comforts of the poor, by offering aid in the 'hour of travail.'

The object of this society is the relief of indigent married women during the month of their confinement,

when assistance is so requisite for themselves, and so essential to their infant offspring.

The affairs of the society are conducted by a Patroness, (Lady Sherborne;) a Treasurer, (Mrs. C. Jervis;) a Secretary, (Mrs. Christie:) and her Assistant. (Miss Trecothick;) a Storekeeper, (Mrs. Williams;) and a committee of twenty, exclusively of the officers of the Institution, who are ex-officio members of it. The officers are permanent; six of the committee retire annually by ballot.

The treasurer keeps the funds of the society, the cash accounts, and pays the bills, when audited.

The secretary, and her assistant, who must invariably be members of the committee, countersign the tickets, keep the list of subscribers, and an account of the proceedings of the society, make an annual statement to the public, and call committee meetings.

The storekeeper has charge of the chests, &c. when not in use; sees that the linen is properly marked, &c. when returned; and reports to the committee the state of the boxes.

The committee, any five of whom are competent to act, obtains subscriptions and donations, and in turn visits the poor women.

The committee meets on the first Tuesday of every month; and each member, if in town, and not attending, forfeits one shilling to the charity: and the general meeting of subscribers is annually on the 7th day of November, when it receives the Secretary's report, &c. Whoever proposes to rescind any rules which may be found incompetent to the purpose and intention of the charity, gives notice of such intention to the committee.

Terms of subscription one guinea per annum.

The recommendations are attended to in rotation.

The women who have been relieved, are to attend at the parish church, or different places of worship,

with their infants, to return thanks; when each receives one shilling from the treasurer, unless there shall have been improper conduct.

Every benefactor who recommends an object, is expected to visit her, or that a member of the committee be required to do the same, at least twice during her confinement: and see that the box be brought back clean, and in good condition, at the expiration of one month after confinement. Subscribers to be accountable for the linen, &c. lent at their recommendation.

Any visitor sending a donation of one guinea, or 10s. 6d. has the same advantages as a resident.

Form of printed tickets, black and red, which are given by the receiver of a subscription, or donation, and which, when filled up, and signed by the recommender, must be carried to the Secretary, or her Assistant, who will check and countersign them. They may then, (at least one month before confinement) be taken to the Storekeeper, at the School of Industry, who will furnish the box, &c.

CHELTENHAM COBOURG SOCIETY,

FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR LYING-IN MARRIED WOMEN.

Having inquired into her character and circumstances, I beg leave to recommend to engage to visit, four times, A. B. *the wife of C. B.,* *Labourer,* (or what not) *living in* *Street, as a proper object of the Charity.—She expects to be confined about the*

(*Signed*) D. E.

To the Secretary,

Mrs. *day of* 18

No. *Checked and sent to the Storekeeper, who will please to register this recommendation.—Dated this* *day of* 18

SECRETARY.

To the Storekeeper,

Mrs.

N. B. Each of the committee, &c. receives subscriptions and donations, however, small, either in money or linen. The Banks, and different Libraries, will also receive money on the Society's account.

CHAP. VIII.

AMUSEMENTS, LIBRARIES, &c.

ASSEMBLIES.

CHELTENHAM, from an unparalleled increase of company, began, about 1780, to appear too formidable a rendezvous of fashion to be controlled in her amusements by temporary patrons. Mr. Moreau was therefore chosen the first Master of the Ceremonies, who conducted the same till December, 1801, when he died: he lies buried in a vault, in the middle of the church. In 1788, he had the honour to receive his late Majesty, with other members of the illustrious House of Brunswick, on their honouring this town with a visit. He was succeeded in his ceremonial duties by James King, Esq. (M. C. at the Upper Rooms, Bath,) who died the 16th of October, 1816, after a few days illness, at the advanced age of 70. He was succeeded by A. Fothringham, Esq. who filled the situation only three years, and whose death, and that of his amiable lady, both buried in one grave, is fresh in the recollection of the inhabitants of Cheltenham; to him succeeded after the most severe contest ever known, C. H. Marshall, Esq. (from the Kingston Rooms, Bath,) the present gentlemanly conductor, who fills the situation with unremitting assiduity, to the honour of himself, and the universal satisfaction

of the refined society with whom he associates. His residence is in Oxford Buildings.

This town may be, like Crete, not improperly denominated the "seat of minstrelsy," and as we are aware that relaxation of the mind is serviceable, we can recommend, with fervour a participation in the guarded, chaste, and elegant recreations of the regular assemblies, where may be seen beauty in its varying loveliness, and a refinement of manners which would adorn the palaces of the metropolis.

The new Assembly Rooms may now be ranked among the most elegantly finished piles of building in the empire. The large ball-room, which was opened the 29th of July, 1816, (under the immediate patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, during their visit,) is upwards of eighty-two feet in length, forty in height, and thirty-eight wide. About the centre of this magnificent apartment, on the entrance side, is the orchestra, having a circular front, beautified with empanneled figures: at the northern extremity is a gallery for occasional public occupancy, during concerts, &c. The southern termination has a superb window, with an elliptical head, branching nearly to the full width of the room, and reaching to the cornice; in order to relieve the eye, pilasters are introduced, with Corinthian capitals; the architrave and cornice are highly decorated with appropriate ornaments; the frieze is also beautifully enriched with groups of figures, festoons, and roses, of excellent workmanship: a fine cove springing from the top of the cornice, finishes to a rich band: the ceiling is a flat, relieved by a variety of splendid pateras, encircled with wreaths, composed of laurel, oak leaves, and grapes. The entrance to this noble room is from the left of the hall by folding doors: it is lighted by six elegant chandeliers, worth upwards of £1,000. The eastern wing (which was used as the ball room, previous to the completion of the above) has been recently pulled down, and rebuilt, with additional rooms.

and an increased elevation: the other apartments consist of spacious Tea, Club, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, with other subordinate offices. The entrance hall is neat, and very extensive, being upwards of 120 feet in length, terminated by an elegant bar; by these and other numerous attractions, the rooms have reached the zenith of celebrity; the whole being under the superintendance of Messrs. Kelly and Co. the present proprietors, who have spared no expense to obtain every essential convenience for the purposes they were designed.

The following are the terms of admission to the Balls, for the summer season:—

Lady's Subscription	£0	15	0
Gentleman's	1	1	0
Non-Subscriber's	0	5	0

The winter amusements are as follow:—The Balls are held every alternate Monday, dancing unlimited. The Ladies' Promenade and Card Assembly on the intervening Monday.—The terms for the Balls are—

Lady's Subscripton	£1	1	0
Gentleman's	1	11	6
Non-Subscribers—Ladies	0	5	0
Non-Subscribers—Gentlemen	0	6	0

Tea included.

Admission to the Promenade and Card Assemblies:—

Lady's Subscription	£0	10	6
Gentleman's	0	10	6
Non Subscriber's	0	2	0

RULES OF THE ROOMS.

1—That the books to receive subscriptions shall be put down early in May; the Rooms to continue open on that subscription until the 1st of November.

2—That the Winter Amusements shall commence early in November, and end the 1st of May.

3—That the Public Amusements for the Summer Season be as follow: Monday, Ball and Cards—Friday, Ball and Cards.

4—The Balls to commence as soon after eight as possible, and conclude precisely at twelve—Ladies are particularly requested to give attention to this regulation, that the Master of the Ceremonies may be enabled, by their early attendance, to commence the Balls at the appointed time.

5—That a reasonable interval shall be allowed between the dances for Ladies of rank to take their places. Those who stand up after the dance

is called, must go to the bottom for that dance; after which, should they wish to take precedence, on application to the Master of the Ceremonies, he will give them their place.

6. That Ladies be allowed to change their partners every two dances, and to prevent any mistake that might originate with respect to places, those Ladies who first stand up shall be entitled to such places as they may then procure for the remainder of the evening, should it not interfere with Ladies who claim precedence.

7.—That Ladies do not admit other couples to stand above them after the set is formed; and they are requested to continue in their places, after they have gone down the dance, until the other couples have done the same.

8.—That Gentlemen cannot be admitted to the balls, in boots or half boots; officers in their uniforms excepted.

9.—That no hazard, or games of chance, be on any account permitted in these rooms.

The Master of the Ceremonies thus publicly and respectfully requests that Ladies and Gentlemen will have the goodness to insert the places of their residence, when they enter their names in the book; and he trusts that those who do not comply with this request, will not attribute it to disrespect or inattention, should he omit to visit them; as the detached situation of the lodging-houses frequently puts it out of his power to procure such regular information of the arrival of the company, as would enable him to offer those early civilities which contribute to their accommodation. And the Master of the Ceremonies will also feel himself honoured, if all strangers (Ladies as well as Gentlemen) will give him an opportunity of being introduced, which will immediately put it in his power to pay that respect and attention to them, which it is not more his duty than his inclination to observe.

C. H. MARSHALL, Master of the Ceremonies.

CONCERTS.

In the course of the season there are generally several Concerts at these Rooms, which are admirably adapted to the purpose, and during the winter a regular series under the management of Mr. Woodward.

In these Rooms is established, on the most refined scale, a Club, entitled the "*Gloucestershire and Cheltenham Club,*" constituted by characters of the highest respectability, and always fully attended.

	£	s.	d.	
Gentlemen admitted as members	3	3	0	per annum.
Gentlemen admitted as visitors (introduced)	1	6	0	a month.

THE THEATRE.

One of the peculiar characteristics of Cheltenham is the happy mixture of London elegance with rural delight; or in other words, the opportunity of par-


WILLIAMS
LIBRARY

taking of such entertainments as the capital affords, in a spot so truly rustic and picturesque; where the routine of company may be exchanged for the contemplation of nature in her most pleasing forms, or the dullness of a gloomy day (when rain or fog absorbs every prospect) forgotten in the cheerful circle of the assembly or theatre.

The Theatre is situated in Cambray Colonnade, and is large and commodious in every respect, and particularly neat in its decorations, without being gaudy. The scenery and apparatus are superior to those of most country theatres. The price of admission to the boxes is 5s.—Pit, 2s. 6d.—Gallery 1s. 6d. —and the nights of performance, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The present Managers are Messrs. Farley and Yates, of Covent Garden, to whom the public are greatly indebted for their very spirited conduct.

WILLIAMS'S ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY.

This literary Repository, (upwards of one hundred feet in length,) which adjoins and forms part of the eastern termination of the Assembly-rooms, is very tastefully and elegantly fitted up, and is the most fashionable and agreeable retreat during the season. A very extensive and well selected collection of works, in Divinity, History, Law, Physic, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, Poetry, Plays, &c. &c. adapted either for the study of the learned, the instruction of youth, or the amusement of the devotee of pleasure, are here judiciously arranged. All the London Daily and Weekly, French, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Provincial Papers, Reviews, Magazines, &c. are taken at this Library, likewise the most esteemed and popular publications, as soon as published, are added to the Proprietor's Cata-

logue.—During the season there is music, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from seven till ten o'clock.

BETTISON'S LIBRARY.

This Library has lately received an accession of several thousand volumes of scarce works, collected by its present proprietor, Mr. Bettison, who has also successfully exerted his taste in the embellishment of its interior: its situation is most eligible—its accommodations are superior—and its various stores of learning exhaustless. Whether it be the sublime labour of Divinity, the steady works of Philosophy, the true portraiture of History, the poetical effusions of Imagination, or the fancy fraught productions of Romance, here is the chaste receptacle of ancient and modern genius. The unwearied assiduity and skill of the proprietor, in collecting select works and miscellanies, cause a variety of volumes, in every language, to excite the curiosity of the connoisseur, or impart instruction. The Reading-Room, 80 feet long, and supported by doric pillars, is terminated by a shrubbery, which tends to produce that serenity of mind so adapted to contemplation—indeed every thing that constitutes the comfort of a library is here concentrated. Upwards of one hundred London, Irish, Welsh, and provincial papers, are taken weekly, which, with the most esteemed and popular new publications, are continually on the table for the subscribers' inspection. The most strict attention is proffered, whilst fashion and polite manners impose the greatest silence. It is situated No. 384, High-street.

DUFFIELD AND WELLER'S LITERARY SALOON, 405, HIGH STREET.

This magnificent room has been most tastefully fitted up, by the present proprietors, who have spared no expense to render it a most agreeable

lounge;—it is regularly supplied with all the London Daily, Weekly French, Irish Scotch, Welsh, and Provincial Papers, Reviews, &c. also all new Publications. During the season a band plays on Wednesdays and Fridays, from seven till ten o'clock.

MISS ROBERTS'S LIBRARY

Is advantageously situated at No. 370, High-street, and is replete with many of the most esteemed modern and ancient productions, and has a copious supply of papers from the various quarters of communication. The attention of Miss Roberts to the various commands of her subscribers, is deserving that patronage she merits and sustains.

HARPER'S LIBRARY AND ARTIST'S REPOSITORY,

Situate No. 350, High-street, is a well conducted establishment, and regularly supplied with Newspapers and Books.—There is also a Theological Library kept by Mr. Porter, Nos. 7 and 8, Arcade.

HALE AND BINFIELD'S MUSICAL REPOSITORY AND LIBRARY, (NEXT DOOR TO THE PLOUGH HOTEL,)

Affords the lovers of that fashionable science an advantage rarely equalled, and not excelled by any house in London; an extensive and choice selection of grand cabinet, harmonic, and square piano fortes by Broadwood, Tomkinson, and Stodard—pedal harps, with double and single movements, by Erard and Dizzi—harp lutes, Spanish guitars, and every other description of musical instruments, being constantly kept for sale or hire. All purchasers at this warehouse have an opportunity of exchanging their instruments, without expense, if not approved, within six months, or they will be taken again on paying the usual hire. The proprietors also having an immediate connection with the principal publishers, are regularly supplied with the musical works of every author and country as soon as published; and, from the frequency

of their visits to the manufactories, they are enabled to select the best instruments, or to have them made to any order, and decorated to any pattern.

The Library consists of the most esteemed works of Mozart, Beethoven, Cramer, Latour, Kalkbrenner, &c. for the accommodation of those ladies who find the carriage of their own music troublesome and inconvenient. The business of this establishment is not merely confined to Cheltenham, but families residing in the surrounding counties may be supplied with music, piano-fortes, or harps, at the London prices, and have any description of second-hand musical instruments exchanged for new, free of all carriage expenses.

MRS. COOPER'S MUSICAL REPOSITORY AND LIBRARY, 406, HIGH STREET.

Is an establishment where the amateur, or the professional performer will find every requisite for the gratification of their taste, and the successful exertion of their talents. Piano-fortes of every denomination, by makers who are most approved for tone and elegance in their structure; Erard's improved double and single action harps; Spanish guitars, harp lutes, and every other description of stringed or wind instruments, in high tone and beauty, are here to be obtained, either on hire or purchase. In the library, every new musical publication of merit will be regularly added to the present extensive collection of the works of all the most valued ancient and modern composers. The conductress possesses an extensive practise in our vicinity as a Teacher of the harp and piano-forte; her taste and execution deserve our warmest encomium.

FINLAYSON'S MUSIC ROOM,

Situate at No. 404, in the High-street, is regularly supplied with all sorts of musical instruments, &c. from the first makers, also new music, operas, &c.

HARPER'S ARTIST'S REPOSITORY, HIGH-STREET,

Where a choice assortment of drawings and publications, from the works of the most approved masters, are constantly for sale, and every requisite for that elegant accomplishment can be procured. For the accommodation and instruction of families, the proprietor has opened Circulating Port-folios of Drawings, containing an extensive variety of subjects, in the various styles of the most celebrated artists, which he lends out to copy, by the

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Year, at - - - -	3	3	0	Month, at - - - -	0	9	0
Half Year - - -	2	2	0	Week - - - - -	0	3	0
Quarter - - - -	1	1	0				

Subscribers having the privilege of exchanging their drawings as often as agreeable, during the time subscribed for.

During the season, this is also the address of Miss Southam, who is so eminently distinguished as a Velvet Paintress.

MAWE AND TATLOW'S MUSEUM,

Which is situated immediately above Montpelier Pump-Room, is a neat and appropriate structure, and fitted up with corresponding taste and judgment. This repository of the various mineral and other productions of nature and art, is a great acquisition to Cheltenham, and is continually resorted to by persons of rank and fashion. We trust that these gentlemen will meet with that encouragement which should ever be given to those who are engaged in promoting the diffusion of knowledge. Their persevering assiduity to attract the attention of the higher classes of the community to a science that has been much neglected, deserves our warmest commendations. Mr. Mawe has published a Treatise on Diamonds; The Mineralogy of Derbyshire; and a Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals, intended for the use of students, by which they may arrange the specimens

they collect. In the preface to his Catalogue, Mr. M. knowing that the "value of every science must rest upon its utility," proves that an acquaintance with mineralogy is of great importance to the landholder, the merchant, and the manufacturer: and he observes, that to those who travel, a knowledge of this science is absolutely necessary, and perhaps may become an indispensible requisite in the appointment of officers sent to explore new or unknown regions.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *Cheltenham Chronicle*, as a general Advertiser, holds out peculiar advantages to both sellers and purchasers of houses, ground for building, or land in general—to professional gentlemen, auctioneers, innkeepers, artists, and to tradesmen and manufacturers of all descriptions, whether residing on the spot, or living at a distance. The very nature of a watering place, which continually changes a large portion of its inhabitants, must be highly favourable to an extensive circulation of the paper; and it is presumed that there are few channels through which addresses to the fashionable, the elegant, and the wealthy, can be conveyed with such propriety, or with such probability of attaining their object. This Paper is published every Thursday morning, at Griffith's Printing-Office, Portland Passage.

The *Cheltenham Journal and Fashionable Weekly Gazette*, (published every Monday morning, at an early hour, by J. J. Hadley, at the office in Queen's Buildings, leading to Gloucester Place;) is a vehicle worthy the attention of builders, professional gentlemen, auctioneers, the public in general, and to the agriculturist, being fraught with the utmost advantages, and containing the Gazette of Saturday evening, the precise state of the Funds, &c. up to the latest hour on that day; and last, though not least, a faithful detail of the Markets, Prices Current, &c. &c. from the most authentic sources;—It is regularly filed at

Peele's, the Chapter, Garraway's, and Deacon's Colonial Coffee-House, Skinner-street, Snow-hill; the Auction Mart; and at the Libraries of Mr. Sams, No. 1, and Mr. T. Clerc Smith, No. 36, St. James's-street, Pall-Mall, London. Orders and Advertisements are received till a late hour on Saturday evening by the publisher in Queen's Buildings.

The *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*, a well executed and most respectably edited Paper, is published every Wednesday morning, by Messrs. Wood, Cunningham, and Smith, Union-street, Bath, and by their agents in Cheltenham, Messrs. Duffield and Weller, 405, High Street.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND STREET.

The Foundation Lodge, No. 121. It was formerly held at Abingdon, in Berkshire, and by permission of the R. W. G. M. his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and with the approbation of the Duke of Beaufort and Sir John Throgmorton, P. G. M. (conjoined with the request of many most respectable brothers of Cheltenham and its neighbourhood), removed hither in the month of August, 1817, since which it has received an accession of several highly reputable characters in the town and surrounding country.—The Lodge is held on the first Wednesday in every month.

THE BERKELEY HOUNDS.

This crack pack of Fox-hounds, whose well earned celebrity is generally acknowledged throughout the kingdom, usually hunt in our neighbourhood in the months of November, January, March, and part of April. Thus our winter season is much enlivened by the arrival of the members of this celebrated hunt, and various other eminent sportsmen, who are attracted by the excellence of the field recreations in our immediate vicinity, and the central situation of Cheltenham, from the different kennels in the counties of Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Wilts,

and Gloucester. The Berkeley hounds are kept at the sole expense of Colonel Berkeley, whose sportsmanlike conduct is highly esteemed. The other members of this establishment are mostly gentlemen resident in the surrounding country. They are connected by the ties of friendship, devotion to the chase, and the conviviality of their meetings. They give a ball, which generally occurs in the month of February, and is always thronged with an assemblage of rank, beauty, and fashion. The present huntsman has gained much credit for the excellent condition of the pack, and hounds more fit for their work are not to be found in the kingdom.

The hunt meets at the following places. Affixed are the number of miles they are distant from our kennel, and directions for finding the covers.

Covers, &c.	Directions.	Miles.
Queen Wood - - - - -	Up the Winchcomb Road - - - - - - -	3
Dixon Wood - - - - -	Up the Winchcomb Road four miles, then to the left over Nottingham Hill - - - -	7
Dumbleton Wood - - -	Through Cleeve, to Beckford Inn—here turn to the right to Dumbleton - - - -	11
Greet Grove - - - - - -	Through Winchcomb - - - - - - - -	8
Broadway Kennel - - -	Through Winchcomb, a direct road - - -	18
Mr. Canning's, Foxcote	Through Broadway - - - - - - - -	26
Weston Park - - - - -	Through Broadway - - - - - - - -	21
Buckland Wood - - - -	Through Winchcomb and Stanway - - -	12
Bourton Wood - - - -	Through Winchcomb, up Stanway Hill, then leave Snowshill close on the left, and then by Spring Hill to the cover - - - -	20
Lady Northwick's Park	Through Bourton-on-the-Hill - - - - -	22
West Wood - - - - - -	Through Shackles Turnpike, up the Hill by Mr. Agg's, turn to the left for the cover	6
Guiting Woods - - - -	Pass West Wood, and leave Charlton Abbotts close on the left, then through Roel Gate to the Wood - - - - - -	10
Wynniatt's Brakes - -	Up the Stow Road, the cover lies on the left	12
Dowdeswell Wood - - -	Up the London Road - - - - - - - -	3
Hazleton Wood - - - -	Up the London Road 8 Miles, then to the left	9
Chedworth Wood - - -	Up the London Road five miles and a half, thro' Withington for Chedworth Park	12
Chateomb Wood - - -	Through Charlton, up the Windlass Hill -	5
Cowley Wood - - - - -	Through Charlton, up the Windlass Hill -	5
Coomb End - - - - - -	Through Charlton, by Chateomb Wood, and through Colesbourn - - - - - - -	9
Short Wood - - - - - -	Up the Bath Road - - - - - - - - -	4
Hoor Wood - - - - - -	Through Colesbourn, leave Rendcomb Park on the left for the cover - - - - -	11
Side Bottom - - - - - -	Up the Cirencester Road, nine miles, then turn to the right about two - - - - - -	11
Down Hatherly - - - -	On the Gloucester road, four miles and a half, then to the right about half a mile - -	5

Highnam Park - - - - Through Gloucester, and two miles on the Ross road - - - - - - - - - - - - 12
Corse Grove - - - - - - On the Tewkesbury road, six miles, then to left, through Apperley, and over the Haw Passage.—A shorter road from the Horse Shoes, along by the Canal, when the water is not out - - - - - - - - - - 12

HARRIERS.

There is an excellent pack of harriers kept by subscription in the town, their meetings may generally be known at either of the saddlers.

CHAP. IX.

VICINITY OF CHELTENHAM, &c.

THIS subject being capable of producing considerable interest to the visitor, we proceed to notice the immediate neighbourhood of Cheltenham, and the general appearance of the county in which it is situate. Gloucestershire is bounded on the north-west and north, by Herefordshire and Worcestershire; on the east by Oxfordshire and a small part of Berkshire; on the south, by Wiltshire; and on the west, by part of Somerset, the Bristol Channel, and Monmouthshire; extending 70 statute miles in length, and about 40 in breadth. Its form resembles an ellipsis, the north-east end of which is more acute than the other.

The general aspect of Gloucestershire is greatly diversified, Nature having divided it into three districts of a very dissimilar character, respectively named the Hill, the Vale, and the Forest. The Hill district, including the Cotswold and the Stroudwater Hills, may be regarded as a continuation of the central chain which proceeds south from Derbyshire, and passes through this county with a smaller elevation into Wiltshire; there swelling into the Salisbury Downs, and afterwards running west towards the Land's End, in Cornwall.

The extent of the Cotswold Hills, from Broadway Hill to near Tetbury, is thirty miles; and from Birdlip Hill to Burford, about twenty miles; the area they include is estimated by Mr. Marshall to contain nearly 200,000 acres. The surface is billowy; and the climate, considering the natural elevation of the land, unusually mild. The sides of the hills abound with springs; almost every dip has its rill, and every valley its brook. The Cotswold sheep have been long famous; and it is a prevailing tradition that the Spaniards originally procured their breed of fine woolled sheep from these hills, though this assertion is contradicted by several modern writers.

The Stroudwater Hills partake both of the Cotswold and of the Vale character; the southern extremity is the most various in soil and surface. This part of the district is the chief seat of the woollen manufacture of Gloucestershire; where it is carried on to a considerable extent, principally in fine broad cloths. The valleys, particularly in the neighbourhood of Stroud, possess considerable picturesque beauty.

The Vale district includes the entire tract bounded on the east by the Cotswold Hills, and by the river Severn on the west; and is usually subdivided into the Vales of Evesham and Gloucester, and the Vale of Berkeley; the latter of which is separated from the former by a natural intersection, and is very different in produce and rural management. Its fertility is very great, and the produce abundant; in which respect it has been celebrated even from the days of William of Malmsbury, who describes it as "rich in corn, and productive of fruits, in some parts by the sole favour of nature, in others by the art of cultivation, enticing even the lazy to industry by a prospect of a hundred fold return. You may see the highways clothed with trees bearing apples, not by the grafter's hands, but by the nature of the ground; for the earth, of its own accord, rears them up to fruit, and that excellent in flavour and appearance; many of which wither not under a year, nor before the new crops are produced to supply their place. Neither has any county in England more numerous or richer vineyards, or which yield grapes more abundantly or of better flavour; as the wine is but little inferior to that of France in sweetness, The villages are very thick, the churches, handsome, and the towns populous and many.

The Vale of Gloucester, in its outline, is "somewhat simicircular; the river Severn being the Chord, and the surrounding hills the arch; the towns of Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Cheltenham, forming a triangle within its area." Its extent, from north to south, is about fifteen miles, and from east to west, between seven and eight.

From several furlongs on the north and south sides of Cheltenham, the strata of soil are composed of a blue marl, rising about 100 feet above the sub-adjacent lands; the clay commences a few feet beneath the earth's surface, descends to an indeterminate depth, and supplies all the aperient waters. The intermediate valley is composed of a fine sandy soil, on which the town principally stands, and from which a full supply of the finest common water is obtained.

Within these few years, the utmost attention has been paid to the improvement of the roads round Cheltenham. Nature has not been very favourable in this particular; but art and expense have been liberally applied, and so successfully as to counteract deficiency, and produce the most agreeable rides and promenades. Leckhampton quarries at present supply the neighbourhood with stone of a very superior quality, which is obtained with great facility by a railway.

Taking Cheltenham as the centre, the bearings and distances of the chief towns from it, by the turnpike roads, are as follow:—

Bath	44 Miles	S. S. W.	
Birmingham	51	N. by E.	
Bristol	44	S. W.	
Cirencester	16	S. S. E.	
Evesham	16	N. N. E.	
Gloucester	9	W.	
Leamington	46	N. N. E.	
Malvern	22	N. W.	
Monmouth	35 Miles	W. S. W.	
Oxford	40	E. S. E.	
Painswick	11	S. S. W.	
Stroud	14	S. S. W.	
Tewkesbury	9	N. W.	
Warwick	44	N. N. E.	
Winchcomb	7	N. E.	
Worcester	25	N. N. W.	

EXCURSION ON THE WINCHCOMB ROAD.

Prestbury.—Southam.—The Camp.—Winchcomb.—Sudeley Castle.—Hale's Abbey.

PRESTBURY.

IS beautifully situated about one mile and a half north-east of Cheltenham, and so excluded from sight by orchards, that it is not discovered until you come imme-

diately to the spot, except by the antique tower, occasionally seen through the trees. The road is enlivened by Selkirk Villa, Oaklands, &c.; and at the distance of about half a mile to the left, is discovered a charming mansion, called Marle Hill, the residence of R. Capper, Esq. It is situated on an eminence, surrounded with delightful pleasure grounds, designed by taste and executed by the hand of judgment. The lodge, leading to the seat, adjoins the new Evesham Road, and is about half a mile from Cheltenham.

The road leading to Prestbury is through Winchcomb-Street, and when arrived at the turnpike,* we are gratified with a fine expanse of scenery: immediately fronting Cleeve Cloud, Prestbury, and Charlton Hills, in varying altitude, present themselves to the right, stretching their wooded and aspiring summits (three miles and a half in extent) towards Leckhampton, forming a bold and picturesque appearance. On the left the lofty Malvern mountains are distinctly seen, which, when the rays of the sun

* The Property on the left hand is now being laid out in various beautiful walks and drives, and in a few years it is expected a new town will be formed on this delightful spot. Building has already commenced, and we are informed, more than four hundred lots have been sold. The houses will be alternately detached and attached with gardens, opposite Selkirk Villa, will be built a handsome crescent, and on the left of the Evesham road, a magnificent square. In the hollow of the ground, a lake of considerable width and depth is forming, which will add greatly to the beauty of the place. At the top of the field, near Marl Hill Lodge, the PITTVILLE PUMP-ROOM is now building, from which one of the finest views imaginable may be seen; it is a perfect Panorama. As the laying the first stone of this splendid edifice will be a day long remembered in the anuals of Cheltenham, we beg to present our readers with the following account:—

PITTVILLE PUMP-ROOM.

Great anxiety has been manifested for a considerable period (in consequence of an event long anticipated) by all classes of individuals who have felt an interest in the rising prosperity and increasing popularity of this highly-favoured and enchanting spot of fashionable resort. On Wednesday, the 4th of May, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and other rejoicings, in honour of the event of laying the first stone of the New Pump Room, at the Pittville Spa. Crowds of persons from all the neighbouring villages continued to pour into the town from an early hour in the morning, until the streets were literally thronged with our "Country Cousins" anxious to behold, for the

are partially obstructed by clouds, sometimes add much to the beauty of the landscape from the variety of soft tints in which they are involved.

Entering the village, to the right, the eye is gratified by a view of the classic seat of James Agg, Esq. which pos-

first time in their lives in Cheltenham, a Masonic procession. In the morning the Brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and of five other. Lodges in the Province, assembled in the Masonic Hall, and at eleven o'clock they commenced their route to the Church, preceded by an excellent amateur band, playing the favourite Masonic air of "*Come, let us prepare,*" in the following order of procession, attended by their respective banners :—

The Wotton-under-Edge Lodge of Sympathy.
The Foundation Lodge of Cheltenham.
The Royal Gloucester Lodge.
The Royal Union Lodge of Cheltenham.
The Lebanon Lodge of Gloucester.
AND
The Provincial Grand Lodge of Gloucester.

The order of the latter was as follows:

Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies, with Gold Wand.
Provincial Grand Pursuivant, with Drawn Sword.
Banner
Provincial Grand Stewards, two and two, with Wands.
Provincial Grand Organist.
Provincial Grand Senior and Junior Deacons, with Wands.
An Officer of the Provincial Grand Lodge, bearing
The Volume of the Sacred Law.
Provincial Grand Chaplain.

Provincial Grand Treasurer with his Staff. — Provincial Grand Secretary with the Book of Constitutions. — Provincial Grand Registrar.

Provincial Grand Senior and Junior Wardens, with their Columns.
Provincial Grand Sword Bearer.

Provincial Grand Steward. — Provincial Grand Master, supported on each side by — Provincial Grand Steward.

When the head of the procession arrived at the Church, the Brethren divided to the right and left, for the R. W. D. P. G. M., his Officers, and the Brethren, to pass up the centre, preceded by their banners. After the Morning Service, which was performed by the Rev. J. Edwards, Vicar of Prestbury, a most excellent and highly edifying sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Portis, Provincial Grand Chaplain of Somerset ; the text from the 28th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and the 22d verse :—"For as concerning this sect, we know that every where it is spoken against." From the nature of the discourse, joined to the impressive and effective style of delivery, and the impassioned manner in which the Rev. Gentleman successfully defended the Ancient Craft of Freemasonry from those unjust aspersions which have been so illiberally levelled against the Brotherhood, every individual experienced the most gratifying sensation, fully convinced, that notwithstanding all that may have been urged against the respectability

sesses a commanding situation, nearly on the crest of Prestbury Hill, from which may be seen an almost unequalled prospect, rich in the varying tints of nature, and embellished with some of the grandest efforts of art. This gentle-

and the purity of the intentions of the Craft, it only requires a slight investigation into their motives to be satisfied of the benevolence and the integrity of those intentions by which they have ever been actuated.

At the conclusion of Divine Service, the Procession proceeded from the Church in the same order, passing up the High-street, through Winchcomb-street, to Pittville, where every accommodation had been made for the reception of visitors to view the ceremony, by the erection of two extensive elevations, commanding excellent views of the whole of the imposing ceremony, which commenced by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, expressing to Mr. Forbes, the architect, his high approbation of the design and ground plan, which was then exhibited to the spectators and received with universal acclamation. Several coins of the present reign were placed in the cavity, which was covered by a silver plate bearing the following inscription :—

" In the Reign of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, when Cheltenham, in consequence of its celebrated Mineral Waters had, during half a century preceding, increased from an inconsiderable Village to a Town containing a population of upwards of 20,000 souls; and from its continued prosperity justified the most sanguine expectations, that its importance would still advance in an unprecedented degree, the First Stone of this Edifice, the PITTVILLE PUMP-ROOM, the Property of Joseph Pitt, Esq. M.P., and a principal feature in the projected Buildings at Pittville, over one hundred acres of Land, a part of the Estate there belonging to that Gentleman, was laid by Thomas Quarrington, Esq. Deputy Grand Master of the Province of Gloucestershire, acting by delegation from the Most Noble Henry Charles Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, K G. Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in and over that Province, on the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1825, and the Æra of Masonry, 5825; Mr. John Forbes, of Cheltenham being the Architect.---May the undertaking promote the general prosperity of the Town of Cheltenham."

The stone was then slowly lowered, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers, the band playing " God save the King." The ceremony was performed by Thos. Quarrington, Esq. R.W. D. P. G. M.

The Rev. J. Portis, in very energetic and solemn language, invoked a blessing upon the undertaking.

We should imagine, that upon a very moderate calculation, there could not have been a less number than 18,000 or 20,000 persons assembled close to the vicinity of Pittville to witness the ceremony.

An elegant and sumptuous banquet was provided by Brother Lee, at the Vittoria Hotel, where the Brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge, attended by the Royal Union, the Royal Gloucester, and the Foundation Lodges, enjoyed the " mirthful festivities of sociality, good fellowship, and good-wine," till a late hour.

The building (which will transmit to future generations at once the liberality of the Proprietors, and the talents of the Architect who has designed a structure so chaste and elegant) will be of a

man has for several years past, been active in his duty as a magistrate for Cheltenham.

On entering the village, we pass a road on the left leading to Mr. Capel's. Near to this stands the vicarage house.

style purely Grecian, varied and embellished only according to the taste and genius of the Architect. The Ionic order has been selected for decoration; and the subject chosen for imitation is the Temple on the Hissus, at Athens. The body of the building, which is 90 feet in length, and 43 in breadth, will be surrounded by a colonnade of 20 feet wide, the roof supported by fluted columns of 22 feet in length, and with capitals richly ornamented. In the middle of this roof, and over the principal entrance a figure of Hygeia will be placed; and the two wings ornamented with those of Æsculapius and Hippocrates respectively, will have a fine effect. The main building is to bear an elegant superstructure, of corresponding character and ornament, consisting of a room at each end, presenting externally three windows each, the intermediate space being faced with ornaments and pilasters. In the centre of the building is an elegant dome, well raised to the height of 70 feet, around which and inclosed by neat iron work, will be a gallery, from which will be presented to the eye a panoramic view of the surrounding vale, bounded by the Malvern and Cotswold hills, and extending on the south-west to the mountains of Wales. —The staircase, leading to the upper room, and also to the gallery, will ascend from a vestibule at the back of the building, the entrance to which is from the north-west end of the colonnade. The style and arrangement of this magnificent design differs from the exterior only as it surpasses it in variety of embellishment, and richness of decoration, so as at least to equal any expectation which a survey of its bold and splendid exterior may inspire. On each side of the principal entrance will be two columns and pilasters (separated by large windows of 11 feet in height) to correspond with four others on the opposite side of the room, whose intercolumniations will be open; behind these are three windows of richly stained glass, in front of which the pump will appear, decorated by a marble tripod, after a model from "Rocchigiani's Monumenti Antichi." The whole will produce a very striking effect, when seen from the promenades, on approaching the principal entrance. At each end of the building there will be an entrance, with columns and pilasters, detached in a manner similar to those in the principal front. The walls within are to be ornamented with columns and pilasters, relieved by niches and recesses, breaking in pleasing outlines. The ceiling at each end of the room will be arched with a flat sweep, and ornamented with bands and double sunk pannels, enriched with foliage, the centre of the building being a square space, opening to the dome. This space, lighted from behind, and in front by windows beneath the dome, the interior of which will spring with enriched sunk spandrills and segmental soffites, finishes with tapering pannels, and appropriate decorations, the top of the dome being completed by a richly stained skylight.

(embossed, as it were, in shrubs and trees, and sheltered from the hostility of the storm by the broad protection of Prestbury Hill and Cleeve Cloud,) now occupied by Thos. Edwards, Esq.

Prestbury is also the residence of Lady George Sutton, Rev. E. Southouse, Rev. J. Edwards, Miss Rooke, and several other distinguished persons; and, frequently, during summer, receives a portion of the fashionable overflowings of Cheltenham.

The chief object of curiosity in this village is the Grotto Tea Garden, which indeed is greatly superior to what might be expected in such a sequestered spot.—Its accompaniments are in the prettiest style; but the buildings erected upon it would be sufficiently large to embellish a more considerable space. The present occupier gives the best attention to those who honour him with their company. The King's Arms Inn, kept by Mr. Jones, is also a commodious house, with a good garden.

Leaving Prestbury, we turn to the left, and following the main road are conducted towards Cleeve Cloud, which now assumes a more determined form. We soon pass an old mansion on the left, called

SOUTHAM,

In the parish of Cleeve, the residence of Miss De-la-Bere, whose family is descended from William, King of Scotland, and united with the line of Plantagenet. The crest is five ostrich feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet, which Edward III. presented to Sir Richard De-la-Bere, for the signal service of rescuing the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy. The house was originally detached from the manor; it is the oldest mansion in the county, and declared by able antiquarians to contain more of its original form than any in the kingdom. This is indeed one of the very few of the capital residences of the ancient gentry, which have withstood the decays of time and fortune, and remain flourishing and unimpaired. It was built in the reign of Henry VII. in the year 1501 by Sir John Huddlestone, whose daughter married Kinnard De-la-Bere, Esq.; and consisted of two stories only without a parapet; its flooring is very curious, and the fine old paintings that adorn its walls are well worthy the attention of the connoisseur.

Among the paintings may be noticed a half-length portrait of King Edward VI. when very young, by Hans

Holbein; and another full-length, when older. The ground of this latter curious portrait is formed by two Doric pillars of marble and a curtain of green damask; the dress, a very stiff brown brocade, laced at the edges of the cloak. Upon the base of the pillars are the following inscriptions, which seem to be a version of the same thought:—

Arte hath not miste, but livelie expreste
The shape of England's Treasur;
Yet unexpreste, remaineth the beste,
Vertue's above all mesur.

Exprimit Anglorum Decus en pictura, sed illa
Munera virtutum nulla pictura dabit.

—A Greek inscription may likewise be noticed, but it is too imperfect for transcription.

There is also a half-length figure of a lady here, remarkably fair, with light auburn hair, which, from the minute description of her person given by Sir T. Moore Drayton, in his "Heroical Epistles," conjectures to be Jane Shore; of whom Holinshed remarks, "Every virtue, except that of chastity, bloomed in this ill-fated fair with the fullest vigour. She could not resist the solicitations of a youthful monarch, the handsomest man of his time. On his death she was reduced to necessity, scorned by the world, cast off by her husband (to whom she had been married in her childish years,) and forced to throw herself into the arms of Hastings." Her penance has been thus feelingly and poetically described by Rowe:—

"Submissive, sad, and lonely was her look;
A burning taper in her hand she bore,
And on her shoulders carelessly confus'd,
With loose neglect her lovely tresses hung;
Upon her cheek a faintish flush was spread;
Feeble she seem'd, and sorely smit with pain,
While barefoot, as she trod the flinty pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood.
Yet silent still she pass'd and unrepining!
Her streaming eyes bent ever on the earth.
Except when, in some bitter pang of sorrow,
To Heav'n she seem'd in fervent zeal to raise,
And beg that mercy man deny'd her here."

Compared with the neighbouring hills, though standing on an eminence, the house appears embosomed in a valley, and looking to Cleeve-Cliff for shelter, which is estimated at not less than 630 feet in perpendicular height. Towards the summit of this hill are the remains of a double intrenchment, called

THE CAMP

Extending 350 yards along the top of the rock, in form of

a crescent, and inaccessible on every side but the front.—On turning round, an extensive prospect is displayed to our view, the beauty and grandeur of which almost beggar the powers of description. We would, however, attempt in the language of Nature's favourite poet:

"The bursting prospect spreads immense around,
And snatch'd o'er hill and dale, and wood and lawn,
And verdant field, and darkening heath between,
And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd
Of household smoke, your eye excursive roams
To where the broken landscape, by degrees,
Ascending, roughens into rigid hills,
O'er which the Cambrian mountains like far clouds,
That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise." THOMSON

This view actually terminates in those lofty mountains of Abergavenny, the Sugar Loaf and the Skerrid Vaür. Malvern hills appear to the right, and the chain of Cotswold to the left: beneath lies Cheltenham; and further appears the lofty and beautiful cathedral tower of Gloucester. The Severn also, to its left, can be traced, meandering through a rich tract of country till lost in the Bristol Channel.

Passing Postlip, which is pleasantly situated in the valley beneath, we arrive at

WINCHCOMB,

About 7 miles distant from Cheltenham, and rendered famous in history from its ancient and wealthy abbey. It is recorded that Offa, King of Mercia, built a nunnery here in the year 787; and that Kenulph, king of the same district, in the year 798 founded a monastery, in place of the nunnery, wherein 300 Benedictine monks were maintained, which was dedicated with great pomp to the Virgin Mary. It was consecrated by Walfrid, Archbishop of Canterbury, and twelve other Bishops, in the presence of Cuthred, King of Kent, and Sired, King of the West Saxons, and most of the noblemen of the Kingdom of Mercia, when, in honour of this ceremony, the King of Kent, who was at that time prisoner to Kenulph, was released from his captivity. He also made rich presents to his noblemen, and gave a pound weight of silver to all such who had no lands, with a mark in gold to every priest, a shilling to each monk, and distributed many other valuables to the people.

This monastery was endowed with great revenues by Kenulph, King of Kent, who died in 819, and was buried, with his son and successor, Kenelme, in the abbey-church,

according to Leland: as were Henry Botelor (who covered the church with lead), and several other persons of the family of Botelor, of Sudeley. Of this abbey-church, however, no vestige or description now remains; and it was thought the whole was demolished very soon after the surrender, by Lord Seymour the first proprietor; since which time the very site of the building having been levelled and turned into plough-fields, we can only conjecture that it stood on the east side of the present parish church, which was erected by the parishioners, with some assistance from Ralph Lord Botelor, baron of Sudeley, in the reign of Henry VI. This is a fine large old building, dedicated to St. Peter; it has a handsome aisle on both sides, adorned with battlements and pinnacles, and a large chancel and tower.

Respecting this King Kenulph, Sir Robert Atkyns informs us that he left the care of the education of Kenelme, his infant son, to his daughter Quendred; but this unnatural sister, in order to acquire the crown, conspired with Arkebert, governor to the young King, to cause him to be murdered, who, under the pretence of hunting, carried the Prince into Clenth Wood, and there traitorously cut off his head, and buried him secretly.

The singular and marvellous manner in which this murder was discovered, we shall quote verbatim from Sir Robert Atkyns's History of Gloucestershire, p. 435. "To the astonishment of all persons, this villainy, so secretly committed in England, was miraculously revealed at Rome; for a dove, flying over the altar of St. Peter, let a parchment drop (wherein the whole account of the murder was set down in golden letters in the English language), which did declare, in order, the whole account of his death and burial. This being writ in English characters, could not be understood by the Italians, nor men of divers other nations who attempted to read it; but very happily and reasonably, an Englishman was present, who distinctly read that obscure writing, and made it known to the Pope, who, by his apostolical letter, did discover to the English Princes that one of the royal blood had been martyred; upon which great multitudes of people were present at the taking up of the infant king, and attended it to Winchcomb. The wicked sister being surprised at the solemn singing of the clergy, and the great rejoicing of the people, looked out of the window of the dining-room

where she was, and by chance sung the psalm, "O God, my praise!" which she as one bewitched, sung backwards, beginning the wrong end endeavouring to disturb the joy of the solemnity; but immediately, by divine vengeance, her eye-balls fell out of her head, and besmeared the book with her blood, while she was pronouncing that verse, "This is the reward of them who accuse me unjustly before the Lord, and speak evil against my soul."

Should any of our readers feel disposed to halt at Winchcomb for refreshment, they will find the accommodations at the Tracy Arms and White Hart perfectly satisfactory.

An excellent boarding-school for a limited number of young ladies, is established here by Mesdames Dixon and Goodwin, whose plan of education appears to have obtained universal approbation.

Passing through Winchcomb, and turning to the right, you proceed to SUDELEY CASTLE.

Which, according to Atkyns, takes its name from Leagh, a pasture ground, and from lying south of Winchcomb.

It appears from Doomsday Book, that this place was in high repute even before the Norman conquest, and what is more singular continued in the same family from that time till the reign of Edward IV. when the proprietor was obliged to sell it to the Crown. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. about the year 1441, by Ralph Botelor, lord-treasurer of England, the expence attending which was defrayed from the spoils he obtained in the wars with France; for being an eminent naval officer, he took Portman (a French admiral) prisoner, with whose ransom alone he was enabled to erect one of the towers, called Portman's Tower.

This castle was the residence of persons of high rank from early ages, and here Queen Catherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII. who was afterwards married to Lord Seymour, of Sudeley, brother to the Protector Duke of Somerset, died in child-bed, Sept. 5th, 1584, and was buried with great funeral pomp in the chapel. Her relics were rudely and sacrilegiously disturbed a few years ago by some neighbouring boors. The manor and castle at present belong to George Pitt, Esq. of Strathfieldsea, in Hampshire.

About two miles north-east of Winchcomb are seen the remains of

HALE'S ABBEY.

Built in 1246, by Richard Earl of Cornwall. It is very beautifully situated in a rich meadow, sheltered on the north and east sides by high hills covered with wood. The manor and estate are now the property of Charles Hanbury Tracey, Esq.

EXCURSION on the BATH ROAD.

Leckhampton Hill—Birdlip—Witcomb House—The Seven Wells—Cowley.

After leaving Cambray, and passing numerous beautiful villas, you arrive at the foot of Leckhampton hill, about two miles and a half from Cheltenham. On arriving at the top of the hill, and looking towards the right, a noble stone building, the ancient mansion of the Norwoods, appears just under it, which is at present in the possession of Henry Norwood Trye, Esq. From thence we are gratified by a beautiful prospect of the vale, extending from Worcestershire, bounded by the Shropshire and Malvern hills on one side, and Kingroad and Somersetshire, on the other. In the front Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Upton, &c. appear, with the majestic, meandering Severn; and the Welsh mountains bound the horizon.

The new Bath Road, through Shurdington, and Painswick, will be found shorter and not so steep as the Old Road, and it is at the same time one of the most romantic in the county.

BIRDLIP.

A small neat village, where parties, who come here to enjoy the beauties of the prospect, may meet with good accommodation at the Black Horse Inn. From a room at the back, called the Grotto, a most charming and extensive view of the surrounding country may be obtained. There are two other inns in the village.

Birdlip Hill is celebrated among travellers for the extent and beauty of the prospect displayed beneath.

Here, from the summit of an immense declivity, the fertile vale of Gloucester lies expanded to the view; rich with the woods, and gay with villages, seats, and pastures. The back ground is formed by the blue mountains of Malvern on the right, and the distant, but majestic mountains of Wales on the left, which relieve the flatness of the other parts of the landscape and give a sublimely beautiful effect to the whole. But a very striking feature in the scene (perhaps because the most singular) is the Roman Road, which leads from the base of the hill to Gloucester in an uninterrupted right line of nearly six miles in length.

The way from Birdlip to the east is a continuation of the Roman Road, which leads from Gloucester to Cirencester; that to the south conducts to Painswick, Stroud, and Bath; and the one to the west to Gloucester. To the left of this latter road, leading down the hill, is

WITCOMB HOUSE,

The seat of Sir William Hicks, Bart. which stands in the centre of a small valley, with a park adjoining, and surrounded by a very considerable estate. The park lies on the south side of the house, at the foot of a hill well covered with beech. On the summit, through an avenue, is a beautiful and commanding view of the subjacent vale and the Severn. In front are the Malvern hills, and behind them some of the Welsh mountains, just discoverable at a great distance. To the left is the Forest of Dean, and the Sugar-loaf mountain, near Abergavenny; to the right are seen the towns of Tewkesbury and Upon, with the city of Worcester. The natural beauties of the situation are striking and picturesque; and they are considerably heightened at that season when the verdure of summer is changed to the brown tint of autumn, so interesting to the painter, and never more agreeably exemplified than in trees of this description. Sir Ellis Hicks, who was made a knight banneret in

the reign of Edward III. was the ancestor of this family.

In a field, near Witcomb Park, some remains of a tesselated pavement have been lately discovered, which, by permission of the proprietor, Sir W. Hicks, are shewn to all strangers who desire to view them; and for this purpose a person regularly attends during the season.

The following is taken from the First Part of the 19th Vol. of the "ARCHÆOLOGIA, "read before the Society of Antiquaries on the 30th of April, 1818, and the 4th day of February, 1819, by the late SAMUEL LYSONS, *V. P. F. R. S.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED IN THE PARISH OF GREAT WITCOMBE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In the month of February 1818, some labourers rooting up an old ash tree in a field called Sarendells, in the parish of Great Witcome, in the county of Gloucester, discovered a large hewn stone about six feet in length: on its removal, it appeared to have rested upon two other large upright stones. Sir W. Hicks, Bart. of Witcombe Park, the proprietor of the ground, immediately gave directions that the earth should be removed, in order to pursue the discovery, when it was ascertained that each of the two upright stones was six feet two inches in height; and that they formed a door-way leading into a room 19 feet 7½ inches by 13 feet 7 inches, the walls of which remained in a very perfect state, to the height of from five feet four inches to six feet. When first opened they were covered with a coat of stucco two inches thick painted in pannels of different colours. The greater part of this soon fell off in consequence of the continual rains which immediately followed the discovery.

This room was paved with large stones, of the kind of red sand-stone found on the opposite side of the Severn, in the forest of Dean; and nearly in the middle was a cistern of $20\frac{1}{4}$ by $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and two feet one inch in depth, formed by four of the same sort of stones placed upright; the bottom being of clay. On the east side of the room were three projections, or buttresses one foot six inches square, carried to the top of the wall, and resting on a plinth, about four inches above the level of the floor, adjoining which, just within the door way, was a stone raised a little above the pavement, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 14 inches, on the outside of which was a border of brick tiles.

A passage six feet wide was also discovered, leading by a descent of several steps to the room above described; the walls which remained nearly to the same height as those of the room, were plastered and painted in pannels, formed by stripes of light blue and orange colour, on a white ground; having elegant ornaments of ivy leaves, &c. between them. In this passage and the adjoining room were found Roman coins of the lower empire, and many bones of animals, among which were several skulls of bullocks and goats, with fragments of stags' horns; and an iron axe similar in form to that which frequently appears among the instruments of sacrifice in bas-reliefs, and on coins.

It did not appear that the room above described communicated with any other, but the walls of the building were found to extend further westward, and on the earth being removed, several rooms were discovered which exhibited a very complete set of Roman baths and left no room to doubt that these remains were part of a Roman villa, of considerable extent.

No spot in this island could perhaps be pointed out, more likely to have been fixed on by one of the superior officers of the Roman government in Britain,

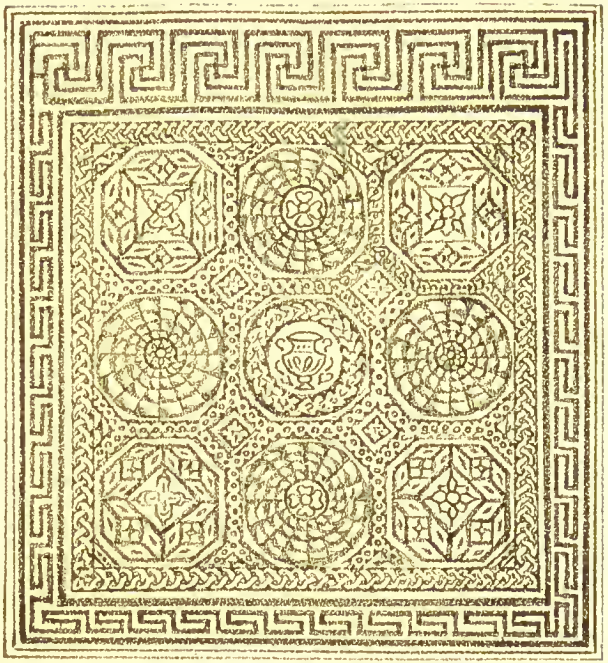
for the erection of such an edifice. The situation is particularly striking, being on the upper part of a sloping ground, near the foot of Cooper's Hill, facing the south-east: well sheltered with fine beech woods, having a small stream of water running at a small distance below it; and commanding a very agreeable near view; and a very extensive distant one, of the great vale of the Severn, and the mountainous district beyond it, which in the Roman times was the country of the *Silures*. It lies at the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the great Roman road leading down Birdlip Hill, between the two Roman cities of *Corinium* (Cirencester) and *Glevum* (Gloucester) which was the colony of the Romans, and one of their most important stations in the west of England, being the frontier town, next to the country of the *Silures*, the last retreat of the Britons. These remains are five miles distant from Gloucester, and eleven from Cirencester; about two miles and a quarter from the camp on the summit of Painswick hill, and about three from the camp upon Crickley hill.

Several circumstances tend to prove that the room first discovered had been appropriated to sacred uses; indeed it would be difficult to imagine for what other purpose it could have been designed. The decorations of the walls sufficiently indicate that it could not have been designated for any mean use; the stone just within the doorway, separated from the pavement by a border of brick tiles, seem to have been the base of an altar, and the recesses above-mentioned were probably designed for the reception of statues, as well as to strengthen the wall built against the high ground. The *piscina* or cistern was a common appendage of the Roman temple or other sacred edifice. The bones and horns found in this place were no doubt those of victims. This building seems to have been that kind of chapel or place of worship which sometimes formed a part of the Roman dwelling-house; and was denominated *Sacrarium*. On the outside of

this building, in the court was found the figure of a lyre, cut in stone, 2 feet, 3½ inches high, and part of another which seem to have been placed on this building.

Another room exhibits perhaps the most complete example of the Roman Baths, which has been discovered in this country; and will serve to throw considerable light on what has been preserved on that subject in the Roman writers. They are not so large as the baths in the Roman villa at Bignor: but of those little remains above the level of the floors, whilst in the villa of Witcombe several of the walls still exist to the height of from 4 feet to 5 feet 4 inches, and most of the doorways are preserved, formed by single upright stones. These are rendered more interesting, from the circumstance of very few entire doorways having been discovered in the remains of Roman buildings in this country.

The next room is 13 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 10 inches; the walls which remained to the height of from 4 feet to 5 feet 4 inches, were plastered and painted in pannels; on three sides were funnels laid horizontally, at the height of about two feet from the floor, communicating with others placed upright, for conveying heat from the hypocaust, the fire-place of which was an arch, 3 feet 4 inches wide, under the wall of this room in the court. The pavement was of Mosaic work, and enriched with a great variety of ornaments, consisting of nine octagonal compartments, five of which enclosed circles; the whole being connected by a single guilloche, and formed into a square by a double one. This square is bordered on three sides by a single fret, and on the fourth by a double one. In the centre of the pavement is the figure of an urn with ivy leaves. The outlines of all the ornaments and the frets are of tesseræ formed of the hard argillaceous stone called blue lyas; the guilloches, &c. being red, a light yellowish brown, and white, are composed of a white



One of the Mosaic Pavements of a Roman Villa in the Parish of Witcombe Gloucestershire.

Mosaic Pavement of the Roman Room discovered with the Gold Bowl.

calcareous stone, a brown clay stone, and a fine sort of brick. This room seems to have been the *apodyterium* or dressing-room, communicating with the hot and the cold baths, by different doors.

Another room adjoining is 19ft. 8in. by 17ft. 3in. and has a Mosaic pavement ornamented with figures of fish and sea monsters, in blue on a white ground, enclosed within a border formed by a double fret. This pavement has been much injured by the slipping down of the ground on which it was laid, and some parts are separated by cracks to the extent of several inches. On two sides are *Baptisteria,* or cold baths, the one semicircular, 8 feet 6 inches in diameter, floored with brick tiles, 16 inches by 11½ inches, and plastered on the sides; the other oblong, and 19 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 5 inches; and covered with a coat of stucco, eight inches thick at the bottom, and two inches thick on the sides; both of these baths have been very much injured; and some parts are separated from others by the slipping down of the ground.

The next room, somewhat lower, was most probably the *tepidarium,* which appears to have been always placed in the Roman baths between the *frigidarium* and the hot baths, consisting of the sudatories, and the *calida piscina,* or hot water bath. Under this room was a hypocaust, several of the piers of which remained, formed of brick tiles, 8¾ inches square; the *præfurnium* was in the court. The sudatory, is 8ft. 10½in. by 6ft. 3½in. and has a Mosaic pavement, ornamented with squares, circles, and rhombs; the doorway between this and the anti-room, is only 1ft. 11in. wide; on one side of the room is what seems to be the remains of a seat, about two feet high, formed of brick tiles: a hot bath, 9ft. 4¼in. by 2 feet 10 inches, covered with a coat of stucco, and painted red, adjoins the sudatory; and communicates with it by an opening, 5 feet 7 inches wide, with steps. Round the hot bath and sudatory are funnels in the walls, laid close to the floors; and

communicating with the hypocaust beneath, the præfurnium of which has not yet been discovered.

The drought of the last summer having occasioned the traces of an extensive range of buildings, to the north-east of the baths, and connected with them, to be plainly distinguished on the grass; considerable openings were made in the course of the ensuing autumn: and parts of the building was ascertained.

A room some little distance from the last mentioned, is an irregular octagon, whose greatest diameter is 26 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its smallest 25 feet 6 inches, it had a checquered pavement, of which a small fragment remains, formed of squares of five inches, and some triangles of a white calcareous stone and blue lyas. Its cross walls appear to have been originally subterraneous, the places between them being filled with clay. One room, is 22 feet 4 inches by 19 feet 8 inches. It is paved with large rough stones, among which are two querns or hand-mills. The wall at the end of the room, where it joins, remains to the height of seven feet, with two large buttresses of excellent masonry, evidently built for the purpose of strengthening the building against the hill. Near to one of these was found the base and part of the shaft of a small column, with the same mouldings as those which have been discovered in the ruins of other Roman buildings in this country. Several fragments of columns have been found in other parts of the building but none of them in their original positions; fragments of cornices of white marble were also found in the remains of the baths.

The room next to the last mentioned, communicated with the court, appears to have been subterraneous. The doorway of the passage being 6 feet 8 inches above the level. In the wall between this and the next room, are several large upright stones, some of them four feet high, resting on plinths; and several large pieces of pit-coal with coal ashes, were found in this part of the building. The space be-

tween the baths has not yet been opened, except for a few yards, which appears to have been a small cold bath. Much of this building yet remains to be explored; it appears to have been very extensive, and I have great pleasure in announcing to this society, that the proprietor of these interesting remains, is determined to have the whole of the walls laid open.

Many Roman coins of the lower empire, from the time of Constantine the Great to that of Valentinian and Valens, have been found in every part of the building; and a great variety of utensils, &c. the most remarkable of which, are a small *statera* or steelyards with its weight, an ivory comb, a stone mortar six inches in diameter; and a ploughshare of iron weighing seven pounds and a half, which has been presented by Sir W. Hicks to the British Museum. Many *fibulæ*, buckles, pins, and various other relicks in copper and iron, have also been found, and a British hatchet of flint, five inches and a half in length, and two and a half in width.

TODD'S COTTAGES.

In Painswick wood are several rustic cottages, built by Mr. Todd of London, which are well worth the inspection of the admirers of rural dwellings, they are the most perfect we have ever seen.

Returning from Witcomb House into the Gloucester and London road, which branches off on the right, you proceed up Crickley Hill to

THE SEVEN WELLS' HEAD,

Which are remarkable for being the source of that most illustrious river, the Thames, and prove a never failing focus of attraction.

The Seven Wells, or Springs, are situated in the parish of Cubberly, about three miles and a half from Cheltenham, and four miles and a half from Frogmill. They compose the Churn (unquestionably the highest source of the river Thames), which forms a junction

with the Isis at Salperton, about ten miles from Cheltenham, which is also well worth visiting. This junction was completed in 1786. On the left lies

COWLEY,

The residence of —— Walter, Esq. This seat was formerly occupied by W. Lawrence, Esq. who lately removed to his mansion at Shurdington, near Cheltenham. He is a magistrate for this county, and of a highly respectable family. This gentleman's brother, Robert Lawrence Townsend, D. D. is rector and owner of the valuable advowson of Cleeve, and one of the magistrates for the county.

Returning from Cowley, down Leckhampton Hill, within a mile of Cheltenham, we arrive at

CHARLTON PARK,

The residence of Colonel Prouse, shrouded amid luxuriant scenery, and enlivened by herds of deer. Some years since the manor-house was re-built in a modern and commodious style; but the park and pleasure grounds being naturally low, did not admit of much picturesque beauty. However, the present possessor has evinced the superior excellence of the improved art of gardening, when applied with sound judgment and real taste, in relieving the flatness of some parts by objects with which the distances are pleasingly broken, and giving the rivulet a delightful effect by widening and enlarging it. A circuit of about two miles is enclosed within the park-pale; and we may truly observe, that it wears a face of scenery new and beautiful, such as its former appearance could not have promised. This mansion is situated in the parish of Charlton Kings, which has recently become one of the most fashionable residences near Cheltenham. Charlton is also the residence of A. Nicholson, Esq. (*East-Court*), Sir N. W. Wraxall, Bart. Miss Colmore, Captains Mansell, Cregoe, Mr. Higgs, &c. &c. &c.

EXCURSION TO GLOUCESTER.

Gloucester—The Severn—Berkeley Castle, &c.

AT the west end of the town, on the left, through the village of Alstone, is the new road to Gloucester, which is parallel with the Railway, and falls into the original road about half-way to that city. On the right, at Alstone, are the residences of W. H. Prescod, Esq. and Mr. Semper.—Pursuing the old road, about three quarters of a mile from the town, on the left, is a neat house, called the Moors, which is generally let for lodgings during the season, from whence a bye-road leads to Arle, a fine large old building, formerly the residence of the Earl of Hardwick, but now of T. P. Butt, Esq.; and on the right is the high road to Gloucester. About a mile and a half from the market-house, is Bedlam, where there is an inn called the Cross-Hands, with tea-gardens; to the left of which is the old road to Gloucester; to the right another to the village of Swindon: and straight forwards to Tewkesbury, Upton, Malvern, and Worcester.

Previous to entering Gloucester, on the left, Barnwood, the delightful residence of Mrs. Morris, is seen, environed by charming scenery, and diversified with agreeable promenades; and on the left, the seat of Thomas Turner, Esq. banker.

Pursuing this road, at the distance of nine miles and three furlongs from the market-house at Cheltenham, we reach the city of Gloucester, which being the capital of the county, as well as a place of considerable antiquity and commercial consequence, we shall offer to our readers an ample description of it.

CITY OF GLOUCESTER

Is situated on the banks of the river Severn, nearly in the centre of a fertile and extensive tract of country, called the vale of Evesham, but more properly, it should seem the Vale of Gloucester, as it uniformly occurs among early writers. Its geographical situation is 51 deg. 41 min. N. lat. and 108 miles west of London.

Many opinions have been offered to ascertain the etymology of Gloucester: some drawn from sources decidedly fabulous, others from a mutilation of names which really occur in history, but could have little connection with this place. The prevailing opinion now is (and the great Camden has adopted it) that it is derived from the Glow Caer, which, among the ancient Britons, signified a "fair town." The Romans, agreeably to the idiom of their language, changed it to Glevum Castrum, and the Saxons afterwards to Gleaucester. But whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the name of Gloucester, the antiquity of the place is undisputed. Caer Glow is mentioned by Alfred of Beverley as one of the twenty-eight cities built by the Britons before the invasion of Cæsar: and a Roman colony was stationed here to curb the Silures, who gave great trouble to the invaders.

When the Romans withdrew their protection from this country in the year 426 or 427, the town fell again into the hands of the Britons: but they were dispossessed of it by the Saxons about 577; at this time Gloucester was large and populous, and reputed one of their principal cities. The local advantages which it offered to the contending parties, in the several disputes, before the Norman conquest, between the Saxons and Britons, and afterwards between the succeeding Kings and Barons, occasioned many vicissitudes of fortune, as it happened to take sides with the victorious or vanquished party. After having been almost demolished in the several wars

of the sixth and seventh centuries, it was so much enlarged and beautified in the eighth, as to be esteemed one of the noblest cities in the island.

It appears from Dugdale, that Edel, or Eldol, the Briton, by some called earl, by others duke and consul, was earl of this place in 461. He attended Votigern at the treaty of peace at Ambresbury, where they were invited by Hengist, the Saxon; and though it had been agreed that both parties should come unarmed, yet the Saxons concealed long knives under their garments and killed a great number of the Britons; but Edel by feats of extraordinary courage, escaped at that time to Gloucester. However, in 489, in a battle between Ambrosius, King of the Britons, and Hengist, Edel, fired with revenge for his former treachery, forced a passage through the Pagan army, singled out Hengist, took him prisoner, and brought him to Gloucester, where he was beheaded; thus receiving a just, though perhaps too mild a punishment for his abominable perfidy.

About 1016, Canute the Dane and Edmund (surnamed Ironside) met at Deerhurst, four or five miles up the river with very powerful armies. Each being afraid to commence the attack, Edmund, at length, challenged Canute to single combat, which was declined by the latter. The matter in dispute being referred to the decision of the principal officers of the two armies, they met and concluded a peace, on a small island, called Alney, formed by the separation of the Severn into two channels about a mile above, and their conflux at the same distance below the town.

In 1087 the greatest part of the town was consumed by fire, during the struggle between Rufus and his brother Robert; and it was again much injured in the attempt made to depose William II. It suffered by fire afterwards in 1101, 1121, 1150, and 1264.

The great rebellion in the seventeenth century, which ended in the murder of the king and the tyran-

nical usurpation of Cromwell, forming a very important area in history, it would be improper to pass entirely unnoticed the active part which Gloucester took in it. The first occasion in which this city signalized itself in the rebellion happened soon after the battle of Edgehill. The inhabitants had before fortified their walls, and raised a company of volunteers from among themselves. Upon the removal of the Earl of Essex to Bristol, the gentry who were favorable to the royal party, made an attempt to recover the town: but their loyal designs were prevented by the return of Colonel Thomas Essex, who was quartered there. After this, Massie was left governor, who successively supported the interests of Parliament. The garrison was now much strengthened to oppose a very powerful attack, which was threatened by the Earl of Worcester, who had levied great forces in Wales, and entrenched them at Highnam. A message being sent to Sir William Waller, who had just taken Malmsbury, the earl's forces were entirely destroyed by one of those bold and expeditious manœuvres which often decide the fate of armies at a single stroke. Sir William directed Massie to draw out his forces, under a shew of attacking the Welsh at Highnam, while he, having passed the Severn at Framilode with his troops, in some flat-bottomed boats, marched directly to Highnam, and came unexpectedly on the earl's army who surrendered without striking a blow. Several attempts were afterwards made to straighten the garrison in Gloucester. A battle was fought on Corse Lawn, where Colonel Myn, one of the royalists' party was defeated and slain. Sir John Wintour had a body of forces in the Forest of Dean: Massie attacked them with his usual success; and Wintour escaped by leaping his horse from a surprising height into the river Wye.* On the 10th of August, 1643, was com-

* For a particular account of the Siege of Gloucester, and the events of this period, we refer our readers to a very interesting work

menced the siege of Gloucester, so unfortunate to the king's affairs. The head-quarters were at Matson, on the east side of the town. After a month's continuance, the seige was raised on the approach of the Parliamentary army under the command of the Earl of Essex. Many attempts were made afterwards to recover the town to the king's service, but the fate of the other party always prevailed.

After the restoration of Charles II. the walls were demolished with the greatest part of the fortifications; and a few years since the gates and castle were also taken down to make room for the county goal, so that scarcely a vestige now remains of its ancient fortifications.

Numerous Roman antiquities, coins, &c. have been found both in the city and neighbourhood, particularly at King's-Holm, most of which have been described in the 7th and 10th volumes of Archælogia: among them was a statera, or Roman steelyard, supposed to have been the first ever discovered in Great Britain.

The Traveller who is in pursuit of picturesque beauties, will find but little in the immediate neighbourhood of Gloucester to strike his attention. The general view of the circumjacent country is pleasing, and the outline of the surrounding hills agreeably undulating; but it will be in vain to expect those bold features and romantic character which would please the painter. The prospects from the town are rich, but not extensive: they are just distant enough to soften the regularity of the objects, and remove the disgust which is always more or less occasioned by the intermixture of wood and cultivated lands, when too near the eye: the marks of the spade and plough are lost in the distant landscape; and the hedgerows united lengthen into agreeable streaks along the horizon. To the west are seen May-hill

lately published, called "BIBLIOTHECA GLOUCESTRENSIS," a collection of curious and scarce Tracts from the British Museum, and other valuable Libraries, one vol. 4to.

and the high lands of the forest of Dean stretching down to Chepstow. To the south, Stinchcomb-hill, the summit of which commands a view of the estuary of the Severn, as grand and beautiful as is any where to be found. To the east are the Cotswolds* so long

* "*Cotswould* takes its name from the hills and sheep cotes (for mountains and hills the Englishmen in old times termed woulds, upon which account the ancient glossary interprets the Alps of Italy the Woulds of Italy). Upon these hills are fed large flocks of sheep with the whitest wool, having long necks and square bodies, by reason, as it is supposed, of their hilly and short pasture, whose fine wool is much valued in foreign nations."—*Cambden's Britannia.*

"It (*Cotswold*) was anciently much overrun with woods, whence I conjecture it obtained its double name, for *coed* in the British language, and *weold* in the Saxon, both signify *a wood*, and together make a kind of tautology, of which there are many like instances in the names of other places. And with great deference to Mr. Cambden, it seems probable that all those that have *cot*, or *cotes*, in their composition, are derived from the before-mentioned British word; and the present woody state of such places serves to strengthen this opinion."—*Rudder's Gloucestershire.*

This country was always famous for feeding numerous flocks of sheep. Drayton has done it no little honour, who, in his poetic way, invokes the muse :—

——————————————"To tell
How Evesham's fertile vale at first in liking fell
With Cotswold, that great King of Shepherds, whose proud site,
When that fair vale first saw, so nourish'd her delight
That him she only lov'd; for wisely she beheld
The beauties clean throughout that on his surface dweld.
* * * * * * * *
To whom Sarum's plain gives place, tho' famous for her flocks,
Yet hardly doth she tythe our Cotswold weathly locks.
Though Lemster him exceed for finenesse of her ore,
Yet quite he puts her down for his abundant store.
A match so fit as hee, contenting to her mind,
Few vales (as I suppose) like Ev'sham hapt to find,
Nor any other wold like Cotswold ever sped
So fair and rich a vale by fortuning to wed."

Polyolbion, 14th Song.

On the Coteswolds is a customary annual meeting at Whitsuntide, vulgarly called an Ale, or Whitsun-ale. Perhaps the true word is Yule, for in the time of Druidism, the feasts of Yule or the Grove, were celebrated in the months of May or December. These sports are resorted to by great numbers of young people of both sexes and are conducted in the following manner. Two persons are chosen, previous to the meeting, to be lord and lady of

and so far famed for fine sheep; and on the north the prospect is terminated by the sublime range of Malvern Hills. The approaches to the city, at the distance of two or three miles, are very beautiful; from Wooldridge, on the Worcester road; from Highnam, on the Ross and Newnham; from the two mile stone

the Yule, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building is provided for the lord's hall and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and to regale in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford, and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband or favor. The lord and lady honour the ball with their presence attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a page, or train-bearer, and a jester, dressed in a party coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting generally of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance. All these figures, handsomely represented in basso-relievo, stand in the north wall of the wave of Cirencester Church, which vouches sufficiently for the antiquity of the custom.

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of James I. instituted certain diversions on the Cotswold, called after his name, which were annually exhibited about Willersey and Campden. Even now there is something to be seen of them, every Thursday in Whitsun-week, at a place about half a mile from Campden, called Dover's Hill.

The Coteswold games, and their patron, are celebrated in a small collection of Poems, (now become extremely rare,) entitled, "Annalia Dubrensia" written by eminent persons of that period, of which the following are specimens.

Cotswold, that barren was, and rough before,
Is Tempe now become, Cotswold no more.
Pan may go pipe in barren Malvern chase;
The fawns and satyres seek some other place.
Cotswold is now th' epitome of mirth;
And joy, presaged erst, is come to birth.
Olympus' mount, that e'en to this day fills
The world with fame, shall to thy Cotswold hills
Give place and honour. Hercules was first
Who those brave games began; thou, better nurst,
Dost in our anniverse most nobly strive
To do in one year, what he did in five.

To my noble Friend Mr. Robert Dover, on his brave annuall Assemblies upon Cotswold.

Dover to doe thee Right, who will not strive,
That dost in these dull yron Times revive

on the Bristol; and more striking than all, from Birdlip on the Cirencester, where the road on a sudden, after a long ride between two stone walls and square intersections of land, breaks into the delightful Vale of Gloucester, and presents the traveller with the most gratifying prospect, seldom to be equalled, and

The golden Ages glories ; whieh poore Wee
Had not so mueh as dream't on but for Thee
As those brave *Grecians* in their happy dayes,
On Mount Olympus to their *Hercules*,
Ordain'd their Games Olympick, and so nam'd
Of that great Mountaine; for those pastimes fam'd ;
Where then their able youth, leapt, wrestled, ran,
Threw the arm'd *Dart*; and honour'd was the *Man*
That was the Vietor; in the Cireute there
The nimble Rider, and skil'd Chariotere
Strove for the Garland ; in those noble Times
There to their Harpes the Poets sung their Rimes,
That whilst *Greece* flourisht, and was only then
Nurse of all Arts, and of all famous men :
Numbring their years, still their aeeounts they made,
Either from this or that Olympiade.
So *Dover*, from these *Games*, by thee begun,
We'el reckon Ours, as time away doth run.
Weel's have thy Statue in some Roek eut out,
With brave inseriptions garnished about ;
And under written *Loe, this was the man,*
Dover, that first these noble Sports began,
Ladds of the Hills, and Lasses of the Vale,
In many a song, and many a merry Tale
Shall mention Thee ; and having leave to play,
Vnto thy name shall make a Holy day.
The *Cotswold* Shepheards as their flocks they keepe,
To put off lazie drowsinesse and sleepe,
Shall sit to tell, and hear thy story tould,
That night shall eome ere they their floeks ean fould.
" *Michaell Drayton.*"

An Epigram to my Iovial Good Friend Mr. Robert Dover, on his great Instauration of his Hunting and Daneing at Cotswold.

I cannot bring my Muse to dropp Vies
Twixt *Cotswold*, and the Olimpicke exercise :
But I can tell thee *Dover*, how thy *Games*
Renew the glories of our blessed *Ieames* :
How they do keep alive his memorie ;
With the *Glad Coantry*, and *Posteritie* :
How they advance, true Love, and neighbourhood.
And do both *Church*, and Common-wealth the good,

no where to be exceeded; the cathedral tower standing in the centre, like a pharos to the surrounding country.

Gloucester, like most other towns of antiquity, was formerly much disfigured by the irregularity of its buildings: but having been originally laid out on

In spite of *Hipocrites*, who are the worst
Of subjects; let such envie, till they burst.

Ben Iohnson.

The Meetings were very numerous, as may be collected from the following lines:—

——————On Cotswold hills there meets
A greater troop of gallauts than Rome's streets
E'er saw in Pompey's triumphs; beauties, too,
More than Diana's beavie of nymphes could show
On their great hunting days——————
—————————— Then in the morn
When bright Aurora peeps, a bugle horn.
The summons gives, straight thousands fill the plaius
On stately coursers.

I have selected out of this collection, part of an Eclogue, by Mr. Thomas Randall, of Cambridge, which is one of the best of those pieces, describing the Coteswold diversions. The speakers are Collen and Thenot.

* * * * * * * *

COLLEN. Last evening, lad, I met a noble swayne,
That spurr'd his sprightfull palfrey o'er the playne;
His head with ribbands crown'd, and deck't as gay
As any Lasse upon her bridal day.
I thought (what easie faiths we shepheards prove!)
This, not the Bull, had beene Europaes love.
I ask't the cause; they tould me this was hee
Whom this dayes triumph crown'd with victory,
Many brave steeds there were, some you should finde
So fleete, as they had bin sonnes of the wiude,
Others with hoofes so swifte beate ore the race,
As if some engine shot 'um to the place.
So many, and so well wing'd steeds they were,
As all the broode of *Pegasus* had bin there
Rider and Horse could not distinguish'd bee,
Both seem'd conjoyn'd, a *Centaures Progeny*.
A numerous troupe they were, yet all so light,
Earth never groan'd, nor felt 'um in their flight,
Such Royall pastimes *Cotswold* mountains fill,
When gentle swains visit her glorious hill:
Where with such packs of *hounds* they hunting go,
As *Cyrus* never woon'd his *bugle* too;

a uniform plan, it was easily capable of alteration. A few years since an act of parliament was obtained by the corporation for purposes of general improvement. Among other removals in consequence of this act, was that of the High Cross; which, though a beautiful piece of architecture in the stile of the 15th century, was, from its unfortunate situation in the centre of the four principal streets, an actual nuisance, and with great propriety taken down. It is, perhaps, to be lamented, that it was not preserved, by being rebuilt in a less inconvenient place. A row of houses in the middle of Westgate-street, terminating with a beautiful structure, called Trinity-Tower, was, for

Whose noise is musicall, and with full cries,
Beats ore the fields' and ecchoes through the skies.
Orion hearing, wish'd to leave his *Spheare;*
And call his *Dogge* from heaven, to sport it there.
* * * * * * *

There, shepheard, there the solemn games be plaide,
Such as great *Theseus* or *Alcides* made.
Such as Apollo wishes hee had seene,
And *Iove* desires, had his invention been.
The *Nemæan* and the *Isthmian* pastimes still,
Though dead in *Greece*, survive on *Cotswold Hill.*
THENOTT. Happy, oh hill! The gentle graces now
Shall trip ore thine, and leave *Citherons* browe,
Parnassus clift, shall sinke below his spring,
And every *Muse*, shall on thy fron'tlet sing;
The Goddesses againe, in strife shall bee,
And from mount *Ida*, make appeale to thee;
Olympus pay thee homage; and in dread
The aged *Alpes* shall bow his snowie head:
* * * * * *

But gentle *Collen* say, what God or Man
Fame wee for this great work, *Daphnis*, or *Pan*?
COLLEN. *Daphnis* is dead, and Pan hath broke his Reed,
Tell all your Flocks 'tis Ioviall *DOVER'S* deede.
Behold the Shepheards in their Ribbands goe;
And shortly all their nimphes shall weare 'um too
Amaz'd to see such glorie met together,
Blesse *DOVER'S* Pipe, whose musicke called 'um hither,
Sport you my rams, at sound of *DOVER'S* name
Bigg-bellied Ewes, make hast to bring a Lambe
For *DOVER'S* fould; goe Maidens, and Lillies get,
To make him up a glorious Coronet.
Swaynes keepe his Holy-day, and each man sweare
To *Saint* him in the *Shepheard's Kalender.*

the same reason, removed. Owing to these and other improvements, the streets are now wide, airy, and wholesome, though much room is still left for improvement. The principal ones are four in number, viz. the Westgate, the Northgate, the Southgate, and the Eastgate streets, which meeting in the middle of the city, form a descent each way that render it not only clean and healthy, but adds considerably to its uniformity and beauty.

If we regard the police and internal management of this city, no place, perhaps, will be found, where fewer circumstances occur to disturb its repose. The streets are well paved and lighted, the inhabitants are hospitable and attentive to strangers, the tradesmen civil and obliging, and the lower classes in general orderly and industrious.

The amusements resemble, in a great measure, those found in other large towns. Assemblies, concerts, theatrical performances, card parties, and routes divide the attention of the inhabitants in the winter evenings, and those who are prevented by ill health from mixing in these social enjoyments, may obtain the aid of medical and surgical knowledge not inferior to that of the metropolis.

Upon the whole, Gloucester may certainly claim a considerable rank among the principal cities of England. Situated on an eminence gently declining from the centre in every direction, and open at every quarter to the fresh breezes, it may truly boast of being healthy. Epidemical or endemical disorders seldom make their appearance in it, and the inhabitants live to a much greater age in general than is allowed by calculation in most other large towns. The estimate of its population in 1801, proved it to contain at that period 7265 inhabitants, independent of the suburbs, and by the late census in 1821, nearly double that number.

The city of Gloucester is a county within itself,

and is under the government of a corporation, consisting of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, town-clerk, sheriffs, common-council, and inferior officers, whose influence is very extensive.

It seems that the forging of iron was once carried on here to a considerable extent. The ore was dug out of Robin Hood's Hill, and the works were probably continued as long as a sufficient supply of wood could be found in the neighbourhood. A great quantity of iron is still buried in the hill, as is evident from the strong tinge which is given to the water issuing from the Matson side.

A great deal was once likewise done here in the clothing business. The woolstapling trade flourished within the last hundred years, but is now reduced within very narrow limits.

The loss of these resources for the employment of the lower classes has been in some measure made up by the hemp and flax dressing business, and pin manufactories. The former employs a good many hands, but it is to the latter that the town is chiefly indebted. The art of making brass-wire pins was not known in England before 1543: prior to that period they were made of ivory, bone, or box. The manufacture was introduced into Gloucester in 1626, by John Tilsby.

The process of the pin manufactory is curious: the article, small as it is, passes through twenty-five hands, from its first state of rough wire to its being stuck in the paper for sale. There are in Gloucester several of these manufactories, which employ at least 1500 persons. The principal demands are from America and Spain, and the annual orders in time of peace amount to very considerable sums. The traveller will pass an hour not unpleasantly, in the survey of this curious branch of trade.

The bell foundry concern in Oxbody lane, deserves our notice, both on account of the ingenuity which

is required successfully to manage it, and the few places in the kingdom where it is carried on. It has continued nearly a century and a half in the Rudhall family, and by them alone between three and four thousand bells have been cast.

THE CATHEDRAL.

Is certainly a very noble and elegant structure, supposed to be equal, when taken altogether, and in some of its parts superior, to any in England. The outside though not absolutely uniform exhibits a grand and striking appearance. The tower in particular, though of very large dimensions, is so light to the eye, and so neat and curious in its workmanship, that some connoisseurs have not hesitated to pronounce it one of the completest specimens of gothic architecture in the world. It was designed by Abbot Seabroke, in 1450, and finished by Robert Tully, one of the monks of the Abbey. It has a peal of eight bells, some of which are very ancient. In the first story is one of larger dimensions, and weighing nearly 7000 pounds.

On the outside of the body of the church to the south are six buttresses with niches, formerly ornamented with as many statutes of tutelary saints, or benefactors to the abbey: there are in different parts, several other niches, many of them deprived of their statues; and where they are not, much injury has been done to their canopies and pedestals by the absurd and enthusiasic rage of fanatics during the Usurpation. One cannot help lamenting that such fine monuments of antiquity should have been destroyed; and that they should wreak their vengeance on the external ornaments of the place of worship: ornaments which were little likely to be converted to the purposes of idolatry and superstition. Superstitious incentives may almost be forgiven, where they produce effects favourable to devotion and gratitude. But the pre-

sent age has little to be forgiven on this account: it is rather a reproach to it, that Churches are suffered to fall into ruins; and while our houses are ornamented with all possible care, regardless of expense, our consecrated buildings are not only unadorned, with a few exceptions, but in many instances in worse repair, and more uncomfortable, than barns. This censure, however, will not extend to the noble pile now under consideration. The traveller, says Mr. Dallaway, who has visited the great churches on the continent, and observed how completely the minutest ornaments on the exterior of them have been preserved, will lament the loss we have sustained, by the intemperate zeal of reformers, in the destruction of the statues and carvings with which our cathedrals, and many other religious buildings, were embellished. Lincoln and Wells are the only instances where they are preserved in any tolerable degree of perfection.

The other external parts of this Cathedral, which more particularly deserve the traveller's attention, are the south porch and the west front, built by John Morwent, chamberlain of the abbey, in 1421; in both which he will find elegance of taste in the ornaments, and symmetry in the proportions. The way to the cathedral is from Westgate-street, through King Edward's Gate, which was built by Edward I. and still retains his name, though very little of the original gate now remains: one or two niches, with canopies, shew in some degree the style in which it was built; but the arch is entirely removed.

In a line with this is the entrance through the south porch into the nave of the cathedral. On the left hand, as you enter, is the Consistory Court; and nearly opposite is one of the gates which lead into the great cloister, composed of light open iron work, by which means the exquisite beauty of the cloister is exhibited to view, and thrown into fine perspective. The extremity is terminated by a window en-

riched with painted glass, and arranged in such a simple and chaste style, as to produce the most pleasing effect.

The Nave, or body of the cathedral, is of early Norman, and variously esteemed, some approving, others condemning the massy pillars which support the roof. The nave is separated from the choir by a classically correct and appropriate skreen, which was erected in the year 1820. Over it is placed the organ, which forms an appropriate and conspicuous ornament, and serves to complete the division from the choir into which you enter through iron folding doors.

Mr. Dallaway, in his 'Anecdotes of the Arts,' observes, that "it is hardly possible to enter the choir, which includes every perfection to which the Gothic had attained during the fifteenth century, without feeling the influence of veneration." On the right, as you enter, is the dean's, and on the left the prebendaries' stalls. The tower is immediately over the middle. On the north and south sides are the arching which support the vaulting of the transepts: both these are intersected at the springing by a flying arch with open spandrils, each spanning the space of the tower. Upon the exact point of these arches is a pillar, forming an impost of the great vaulted roof, which is divided into sharp lancet arcades, and has an air of incredible lightness; from this part there are five more arcades, divided by clustres of semi-columns, which reach from the base to the roof; and the ribs are infinitely intersected and variegated with the most elaborate trellis work, composed of rosettes; which, although they are so thickly studded, are not repeated in a single instance. The sides of the choir are embellished with elegant spiral canopies of rich tabernacle work, carved in oak, allowed to be among the finest pieces of Gothic or Saracenic carving now remaining in England. The seats of the stalls are ornamented, or rather disfigured, with gro-

tesque carvings. On the right of the pulpit is the bishop's seat; on the left, the archdeacon's.

The High Altar was of oak; but being after the Corinthian order, and ill suited to the Gothic arches which surround it, it was removed some time since, and presented to the inhabitants of Cheltenham, in whose church it is now erected with considerable effect.

The pavement before the altar is singularly curious it is composed of painted bricks, which were the workmanship of the most ingenious monks; and the armorial bearings are pencilled with great accuracy.

The great east window occupies the whole space of the end of the choir. It is said to be of the largest dimensions in England, the glass measuring 2798 square feet. The arch has three chief divisions, or mullions, terminating elliptically, the middle of which includes seven tiers of stained glass, much decayed and mutilated. The grand effect of this window must have been extremely solemn, when the glass was perfect; the sombre tints reflected from them tempered the light, and contributed to blend the whole into one mass of exquisite richness.

The Whispering Gallery is a narrow passage formed by five parts of an octagon, and is 25 yards in extent; it probably was the effect of mere accident, and intended only for a communication to the other side of the choir. The facility, however, with which the voice is carried to a person on the opposite side, be the whisper ever so low, is so remarkable, as to have engaged the notice of that great philosopher, Lord Bacon.

In the middle of the passage are the following appropriate lines:

> Doubt not, but GOD, who sits on high,
> Thy secret prayers can hear,
> When a dead wall thus cunningly
> Conveys soft whispers to the ear.

In the gallery of the south transept is a curious painting, representing the Day of Judgment, proba-

bly the performance of some monk in the early periods of the church. It is unquestionably very antique, and was discovered behind some wainscoting in the nave, when the seats were removed, and is supposed to have been concealed there at the time of the Reformation.

From the south transept you pass to the south aisle, which leads round by the end of the choir to Our Lady's Chapel, the entrance to which is under a spacious Saracenic arch. Abbot Hanley laid the foundation in 1457, and William Fairley finished it. The interior is uncommonly elegant, and the lightness of the stone mullions and fretted ceilings cannot fail of exciting admiration. The altar is of stucco, but unfortunately conceals another far superior in point of beauty, formed of the finest tabernacle work. The monument of Judge Powell strikes the attention of the visitor by its size and grandeur ; and it certainly has some beauties in point of design and execution, but is unsuitably placed.

Leaving this chapel, you enter the north aisle, which, as well as the southern, appears to have been part of the old church, from the Saxon massy pillars and semicircular arches. A small part of the rich and unique tomb of its great and munificent benefactor, Abbot Parker, occupies the front view, and not far from it King Osric's monument, who was founder of the church built in 681. Opposite to this is a chapel containing a wooden effigy, cross-legged, inclosed in a cage, and secured with a wire lattice, of the unfortunate Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror ; who, after an imprisonment of 26 years in Cardiff Castle by his brother Rufus, died in 1134. The Parliament soldiers under Oliver Cromwell, tore it to pieces, agreeably to the overheated and extravagant zeal of the times ; but the fragments, when ready to be burned, were bought of the soldiers by Sir Humphry Tracy, of Stanway, and.

after the Restoration, put together again, and beautified at his own charge.

A little further forward is the celebrated and most beautiful monument of King Edward II. who was murdered in Berkeley Castle. His effigy, curiously formed in Alabaster, lies under a very elegant canopy of free-stone. When the corpse of this unfortunate Prince lay in the castle, Abbot Thokey ventured to pay that respect to it which had been refused by other ecclesiasties : he removed it to Gloucester, and performed the funeral obsequies with the greatest splendour. Rhysbrack visited his tomb with the enthusiasm of an artist, and pronounced it the most perfect specimen of the sculpture of that period, and certainly the work of an Italian.

Edward III. attended by his whole court, came to pay the customary honours to his deceased father. He made an offering of a ship of gold, and likewise another ship, which, at the entreaty of the abbot and convent, was redeemed at the price of 100l. Prince Edward, his son, offered a cross of gold, having in its composition a part of the great cross and a ruby. These splendid examples were followed with great emulation, and many offerings were made at the shrine of the deceased king, which were expended in building the vault and other ornaments of the choir, and the north transept.

The Great Cloisters were built by Abbot Frowcester, who was installed in 1381. Cloisters were originally, with few exceptions, unornamented inclosures, for the purposes of exercise and religious offices, and first began to admit of embellishments towards the end of the fourteenth century. These are esteemed the most elegant specimen of the Saracenic style, as it is generally called, in this or any other country. The roof seems as if it were intended to represent a grove with the branches stretching over. Each side of the square measures about 148

feet. About the middle of the east side is the library, formerly the abbey chapter-house, but appropriated to the present purpose by Sir Matthew Hale and others in the reign of Queen Mary. A Parliament was once held in this room, and the remains of many distinguished personages of antiquity are interred here. It is but indifferently stocked with books, but has lately received a very handsome and valuable addition from the munificent bequest of Dean Tucker. Farther on is a door leading up to the old abbey library, now used for the College School, which was founded by Henry VIII.

On the north side of the cloisters are several neat Lavatories, near the site of the refectory, which was the only part of the building demolished by the republicans. On the south side are twenty distinct places or seats, where, it is said, the monks used to sit and write before the invention of printing. Notwithstanding all that has been observed of the laziness and luxurious indulgence of some unworthy members of the ancient monasteries, one cannot help feeling respect for the industrious among them, when we recollect that to them the world is indebted for the most noble exertions of architectural genius, the grandest discoveries and the preservation of those historical anecdotes, by which alone we are enabled to gain any knowledge at all of the persons or transactions of eight centuries.

The Little Cloisters are supposed to have belonged to the church built by Archbishop Aldred in 1061. This must mean the external walls; for the internal arches, or open windows, which form the inclosure, must be referred to a later period. Near these is the Museum of the late Mr. Barrett, containing a collection of natural and artificial curiosities, well worthy the examination of the traveller, and likely to afford half an hour's lounge at a very trifling expense.

The Bishop's palace is situated at the western entrance of the small cloisters. It has little architec-

tural beauty, except its front, to recommend it to the notice of the artist. At several periods it has received considerable improvements. Over the fire-place in the hall is placed a neat tablet of marble, to record the visit of their Majesties King George III. and Queen Charlotte, and the Princesses, in the year 1788, during the time of Bishop Halifax.

From the Bishop's Palace you go through Palace-yard into the College-Green, which is neatly laid out and planted with lime trees, affording a cool and shady walk during the heat of the summer, and is chiefly occupied by the deanery and prebendal houses; the former of which immediately adjoins the west end of the Cathedral, and is a very convenient residence.

From the survey which has been taken of the Cathedral, it will immediately occur that the present building was not the production of one period. Not the least remains perhaps of the original edifice, prior to the time of Aldred, are discoverable. This building has been several times destroyed by the ravages of fire, and the cruel hands of merciless invaders; but like the phœnix, it has arisen from the flames more beautiful, more durable, and likely to brave the ravages of time to very distant ages. And one valuable advantage arising from these repeated and partial destructions will not be forgotten : they have been the means of preserving certain and complete specimens of the style of architecture of the different ages, and the progressive variations in the modes of building to that period when Gothic elegance seemed to have reached its summit of perfection.

There is a great variety of magnificent monuments and sepulchral antiquities here well worthy of notice; but we have forborne to swell our work with them, on the supposition that in surveying the interior of the cathedral, they will not escape the notice of those who have a taste for such kind of investigations.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Our Lady's Chapel, 90 feet long, 27 broad, and 66 high; the choir, 141 feet long, 37 ft. 6 in. broad, and 85 feet high; the great window, 83 ft.

high; the body of the church, 171 feet 9 inches long, 85 broad, and 71 high; each of the four aisles in the great cloisters, 147 feet long, 13 broad, and 16 feet 6 inches high; height of the church on the outside, 85 feet 6 inches; extreme height of the tower, 280 feet; extreme length of the whole fabric, 444 feet 8 inches.

Besides the Cathedral there are also seven other Churches here, viz. St. Michael's, St. Mary de Crypt's, St. Owen's, St. John's, St. Nicholas', St. Aldate's, and St. Mary de Lode's; the latter of which is of considerable antiquity, as is manifest from a slight observation of the Saxon arches within, and the beautiful one in particular at the west entrance. There is an effigy here, which Collier asserts to be Lucius, the first Christian King. This is very improbable, as it would make the building 1600 years old; we would rather suppose, with Rudder, that it must be the representation of some benefactor to the church in very early times.

Here are also the remains of several religious houses, which are for the most part devoted to charitable purposes, and afford a comfortable retreat to the aged from the business and anxieties of life; such as the Black and Grey Friars, St. Bartholomew's, St. Margaret's, Mary Magdalen's, and Kineburgh's hospitals; besides the Crypt Grammar School (whence a scholar is sent every four years to Pembroke College, Oxford, as exhibitioner, on the foundation of G. Townsend, Esq. in 1683), and the Blue Coat School, founded by Sir Thomas Rich in 1666, which maintains and educates 20 boys, and allows ten pounds each to six of them annually on St. Thomas's Day, for the purpose of apprenticing them out to various trades. These are most benevolent institutions, and have been the means of bringing forward in the world many who are and have been useful members of society.

Gloucester also contains Meeting-Houses for Presbyterians, Quakers, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Calvinists, and a Jewish Synagogue.

The County Hall is a magnificent structure, and presents a specimen of architectural perfection, highly

honourable to the taste of Mr. Smirke; and will remain, to after ages, a monument of the enlightened liberality of the magistracy of the county and city of Gloucester. The building is constructed wholly with Bath and Leckhampton stone. It is 82 feet in front next the Westgate-street, and extends backward 300 feet, having another entrance from Bear Land.

A Saline Spa has lately been discovered at Littleworth, and spacious rooms are erected for the accommodation of visitors.

The Theatre in Westgate-street, is generally open in the summer season, on every alternate evening, and is supplied with the company from Cheltenham.

The prineipal Inns and Taverns, are the Bell, and Ram, Southgate-street; King's Head, Westgate-street; New Inn, Black Dog, and Horse and Groom, Northgate-street; the Fleece, Booth Hall, and Lower George, Westgate-street; the Greyhound and Saracen's Head, Eastgate-street.

The Infirmary, at the bottom of Southgate-street, was built by voluntary subscription, and opened in 1755; it has been supported by the same means to the present time.

A Lunatic Asylum is also established here; and certainly a more humane institution cannot be devised than this, which is intended to mitigate one of the most deplorable afflictions of the human speeies.

To these charitable establishments we must not forget to add the triennial Music Meetings, which have for their object the laudable intention of providing for the widows and orphans of necessitous clergymen. They are conducted on sueh a plan as to afford the highest treat to musical amateurs, and are calculated to awaken the finest feelings of sympathy and benevolence.

The County Gaol stands on the site of the old eastle, whieh being seareely fit for the purposes of security, much less for separate eonfinement, was taken down

some years since, and the present building erected at a very great expense. In it are 203 separate cells—164 for sleep, and 39 for work; the latter of which the prisoners are allowed to leave only for a stated time in each day for the enjoyment of fresh air. Their meals are supplied in a regular manner, and little indulgencies are allowed in proportion to their industry. Divine service is performed every day, at which all (unless prevented by illness) are required to attend. Each class is so completely divided from the other by partitions, and the males from the females, that neither the eye, the ear, nor the tongue can be employed to improper purposes. The debtors live with as much comfort as persons of that description can expect; but they are very properly restricted from opportunities of luxury and dissipation. The general management is entrusted to the governor, chaplain, and surgeon, whose conduct is directed by certain rules; and they are obliged to make a daily report of the prison, from their own observations in their several departments, for the inspection and examination of the visiting magistrates, who give such orders as circumstances may require. By these prudent regulations, the health and morals of the unfortunate persons confined here are effectually consulted; and there is good reason to hope that many a prisoner has returned to society, prepared to make some atonement for former transgressions, by honest labour and quiet submission to the laws. Sir Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. (who closely trod in the footsteps of the benevolent Howard) originally suggested the plan, and with a most laudable perseverance attended on it to its completion. Strangers are admitted and conducted through the several parts of the prison, under an order from the magistrates.

The City Gaol, at the bottom of Southgate-street, is built on a small plan, but sufficiently large for the number of prisoners usually in confinement, and with cells adapted to solitude and separation.

The Market-House, in Eastgate-street, was built in 1786, and is appropriated to the sale of corn, meat, poultry, and vegetables. It has a handsome front, and is well contrived; few markets in the kingdom are more plentifully supplied with meat and poultry. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. The other in Southgate-street, is open every day for the sale of vegetables, fish, butter, &c. It is tolerably well supplied from London or Bristol, and in the proper season with salmon, shad, and lampreys, from the Severn.

The House of Industry is certainly a very useful institution. It was first established in 1703, and was then placed under the management of twenty-four persons elected out of the body of the inhabitants, with proper powers for employing those poor who could work, and maintaining those who could not. With various success, and repeated enlargement of powers from the legislature, it has been brought down to this period in a flourishing condition.

THE SPA.

Within these few years waters very similar to the Cheltenham have been discovered to the south of the city, a neat pump room has been erected over the spot, and very extensive walks laid out, which under the judicious management of the present proprietors, will become a great acquisition to the city and neighbourhood.

THE SEVERN,

One of the first rivers in the island, washes the west side of the city, and is styled by Nennius "one of the arms of Britain:" on it is built a small, but convenient quay. Being an arm of the sea, and navigable for trows, sloops, and brigs, up to Gloucester it forms a sea-port, for the management of which are appointed by government, a collector, comptroller, and other inferior officers, who keep their books, and transact business at the custom-house, St. Mary's-

square. The trade on the Severn is very considerable, upwards of one hundred thousand tons of coals being annually shipped from the Shropshire and Staffordshire collieries, for the cities and towns situated on its banks, and thence conveyed into the adjacent counties. Great quantities of lead, pig iron, grain, wool, hops, &c. are also constantly sent from the inland counties to Bristol, and other places, whence various kinds of goods are brought in return.

The Severn has its sourse from a large bog on the top of Plinlimmon, a mountain in Montgomeryshire, and after winding its course through an extent of more than 150 miles, (for the greatest part navigable) falls into the British Channel about 50 miles below Gloucester. The tide flows for many miles above this place. It is generally highest at the fifth return from the change and full of the moon; and the great rapidity and boisterous surge with which it comes in, exhibit a phenomenon that will amply repay the curiosity of the traveller, who should happen to be passing through the city at either of the times abovementioned. It is called the HYGRE or BOAR, and is supposed to be occasioned by the sudden contraction of the channel a few miles below. This circumstance, however, is not peculiar to the Severn, as has been supposed, for there are equally terrific appearances appertaining to the Rivers Humber and Ouse.

The river abounds with excellent fish, as salmon, shad, eels, plaice, flounders, small soles, shrimps, small green crab, and others of a less kind: also, one of a peculiar sort, called elvers, which are said by naturalists to be the young of the conger eel, a species of the muræna. The more scarce fish are the cod, whiting, garnet, dory, lamperns, tobacco-pipe fish, porpoise, herring, sprat, sturgeon, sand-dab, haddock, conger eel, and char. Some years ago, when the modes of conveyance from one place to another were slow and difficult, there was so great an abundance of salmon in this river, that it became a customary

clause in the indentures of agreement, that apprentices should not be obliged to eat salmon oftener than a certain number of days in a week. This stipulation is now rendered quite unnecessary, matters being so much reversed, that the appetites of the lower classes are seldom gratified with a taste of this expensive delicacy.

The bridge at Gloucester is the last upon the Severn, but there are five passages or ferries below it. The first, at Framilode, about ten miles down, for men and horses, over to Westbury; a second at Newnham, two miles farther down, for carriages; a third at Pirton, over to Lidney, for men and horses only; a fourth at Aust, called the Old Passage; and a fifth at Beachly, two miles lower and three across, called the New Passage, which, notwithstanding its present apellation, may dispute antiquity with the former; for Rudder affirms that it belonged, time immemorial, to the respectable family of St. Pierre, and was suppressed by Oliver Cromwell from the following occurrence: "The unfortunate Charles, being pursued by a strong party of the enemy, rode through Shire-Newton, and crossed the Severn to Chiswell-Pit, on the Gloucestershire side. The boat had scarcely returned, before a corps of about sixty republicans followed him to the Black Rock, and instantly compelled the boatmen, with drawn swords to ferry them across. The boatmen who were loyalists, left them on a reef, called the English Stones, which is separated from the Gloucestershire shore by a lake, fordable at low water; but the tide, which had just turned, flowed in with the greatest rapidity, and they were all drowned in attempting to cross. Cromwell, informed of this unfortunate event, abolished the ferry; and it was not renewed until the year 1748. The renewal occasioned a law suit between the family of St. Pierre and the Duke of Beaufort's guardians. In the course of the suit depositions, taken before a commission

of Chancery held at Bristol, went to prove the undoubted right of Mr. Lewis to the ferry, and to confirm the above interesting anecdote."

The New and Old Passages are for men, horses, and carriages; but (unlike the others, which may be crossed at any time) these can only be passed at certain states of the tide and wind. The following general observations may direct the traveller in crossing at either. When the southerly, westerly, and northerly winds blow, it is good passing, except the wind and tide are going the same way; therefore when the wind is northerly, it must be at flood or coming in of the tide, then there is good passing for five hours. On the contrary, when the wind is southerly or west, passing must be at ebb or going out of the tide, and will continue good for seven hours. By knowing the age of the moon it will be easy to ascertain the state of the tide. At change or full it begins to run in or flow about two, and continues for six hours; therefore about eight it begins to ebb or run out. By adding 48 minutes, the state of the tide will be known every day. For instance, if the tide begin to flow at two on the days of the change or full, it will flow the next day 48 minutes later, and so on through every revolution; but the traveller must not be too exact in attending to this rule, as a variety of causes occur to accelerate or retard the tides, and consequently the times of passing. It would be prudent, therefore, to be at least an hour earlier than the expected time, as the passage-boat takes the first opportunity of going; and if there be a necessity of hiring a boat on purpose, the passenger will be at the mercy of a set of men who take every occasion of extortion, or perhaps detained at the inn, till the next tide. It will also be remembered that if the wind be above, you may pass an hour earlier at the New Passage on coming in of the tide; on the contrary, you will be an hour later, if the wind be below and the tide going out.

Price of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers, at both Passages:—

	s.	d.
Four-wheel Carriage, with four Horses	16	0
Ditto, with two Horses	14	0
Two-wheel ditto	8	0
Horse	1	0
Cattle each	0	6
Sheep, Pigs, and Lambs per score	3	4
Man and Horse	1	6
Foot Passengers	0	9

N.B. Any person hiring a small Boat must pay 5s, and 1s. for each person that goes in it.

The grandeur of this river, when viewed from Stinchcomb or Frocester hill, in the direction of Bristol, is very great: but it suffers as great injury from its sudden contraction round Barrow-hill; and while the village of Frampton gains by the hollow of its winding, the projecting mole, which terminates the curve, is a disagreeable break of the outline. On the whole, however, it certainly surpasses the Thames, inasmuch as it is not injured like that with tame scenery. "The Vale of Gloucester, in the direction towards the city, gains rather than loses beauty by the Severn not winding in sight of it. At Gloucester the river is beneath notice; at Tewkesbury it is ornamental, as it is at Worcester; in Shropshire it blends with the *Salvator Rosa* scenery of that wild country; and shallow, impetuous, clear, lucid, and narrow, with tremendous rocks and wild shrubs impending over and darkening it, the river becomes precisely that object by which 'the melancholy Jaques' might love to sit and muse."*—The Severn has been thus celebrated:—

Queen of the western rivers, Severn, hail!
The boast of Gloucester, glory of the vale.
Long may thy broad expanse of waters sweep
In rolling volumes to the kindred deep!
Long may the gazing stranger on thy shore
Admire the wonder of thy boiling boar!
To my lone walk, my musing bliss, a friend,
Flow, river, on, till time itself shall end!

* Fosbrooke.

About fifteen miles north-west from Gloucester, on the right of the road leading to Bristol, is

BERKELEY CASTLE,

Which was begun to be built in the 17th year of Henry I. and finished in the reign of Stephen; and it is asserted by some historians, that the materials of the ruins and erased Castle of Dursley, were used in this edifice. The form of the Castle approaches nearest to that of a circle; and the buildings are included by an irregular court, with a moat. The keep, the most ancient part, is flanked by three semicircular towers, and a square one of subsequent construction.

During the seven centuries that this fortress has bid defiance to time; it has been the scene of various memorable transactions; the most remarkable of which, perhaps, was the murder of Edward II. in September, 1327. When the death of this unfortunate, but weak sovereign, had been resolved on by the Queen and Mortimer, her infamous paramour, he was removed from Kenilworth to Berkeley Castle. Thomas, second Lord Berkeley, then owner of the Castle, treated him with civility and kindness, but was in a short time obliged to relinquish his fortress to the government of Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Gurney, in whose keeping the king was, and by whom he was soon afterwards murdered in the most brutal and savage manner, by means, it is said, of a plumber's iron. A small apartment, called the dungeon-room, over the flight of steps leading into the keep, is shewn as the place where the cruel deed was done.

The manor of Berkeley, within which the Castle is situated, is very extensive, and was granted by King William to Roger, a Norman, who took the name of Roger de Berkeley. Sir Robert Atkyns says, "the family of the Berkeleys is derived from Harding, a younger son of the King of Denmark," but others, state that Harding was the son of Ednothus (an ancient and noble Saxon family, eminent in the days of

Edward the Confessor), who married a daughter of the King of Denmark. To trace the pedigree, or to give a history of this ancient and noble family, would occupy a space infinitely greater than our limits would permit.

Sir Robert Atkyns says, that "The manor of Nibley was granted by King Henry II. to Robert Fitzharding ancestor of the Berkeley Family, and had continued in the family for 560 years, but was seized by Lord Lisle; a great law suit was thereupon commenced, which lasted 172 years!!" This suit was between Thomas Talbot Viscount Lisle, grandson of Elizabeth (daughter and heiress of Thomas Lord Berkeley, who died in 1417), and William Lord Berkeley, who was the male heir of that family. The suit was carried on with great animosity and violence. The Lord Lisle, upon this occasion, sent a challenge to the Lord Berkeley, which the latter accepted, and on the 20th of March, the 10th of Edward IV. they met on Nibley-green, with their followers, to the amount of 1,000 men on both sides; they engaged; 150 were killed in the battle, and Lord Lisle was slain by an arrow. Lord Berkeley gaining the victory, went immediately to Lord Lisle's house, in Wotton-under-edge, which he caused to be rifled, and carried away many deeds and evidences: the fright occasioned Lady Lisle to miscarry. The government did not prosecute this riot and bloodshed, because the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick were then in rebellion against King Edward IV. and other public troubles ensued.

The town of Berkeley has the honour of giving birth to Dr. Jenner, the celebrated discoverer of the Vaccine Inoculation, the extraordinary properties of which, in preventing the ravages of the small-pox, by rendering its infection harmless, has already been made known in the most distant quarters of the globe; and time will attest the merit of the discovery till time itself shall be no more.

EXCURSION TO TEWKESBURY, MALVERN, AND WORCESTER.

TEWKESBURY

IS a handsome and populous town about nine miles from Cheltenham, situated in the vale of Evesham, on the banks of the Avon, near its confluence with the river Severn. The town consists of three principal streets, besides several lanes and alleys. The houses are chiefly of brick, stone being a scarce material in this vicinity. According to an uniform tradition, this town derives its name from Theocus, a recluse, who lived about the end of the seventh century, and had a chapel on the banks of the Severn near this place; but some derive the name from Odo and Dodo, the first Saxon lords of this manor.

Contiguous to the town is a large tract of land, called the Ham, which contains nearly 200 acres of as rich meadow land as any in the kingdom. It is occasionally used as a race-ground. Being surrounded by water, it is very subject to inundations from the frequent rise of the Severn; indeed the town itself is almost surrounded by water. The access into it is by three bridges. That over the Avon is a considerable stone structure.

The most remarkable public building in this town is the Abbey Church, founded by Odo and Dodo, brothers and Dukes of Mercia, on their own estate at Tewkesbury, and dedicated by them to the Virgin Mary. They died about the year 725, and were buried at Pershore. In 1102, Robert Fitz-Hamon, who came over with William the Conqueror, became baron of Tewkesbury, rebuilt the Church, and advanced it to an abbey. At the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII. this was burnt down by the king's visitors, so that of the abbey there are at present but few vestiges remaining, the gateway alone excepted, which is large and handsome: the arch is

finely proportioned, and much admired by connoisseurs. But though the abbey was doomed to fall, the liberality and piety of the inhabitants, to whom the body of the church belonged, induced them to purchase the chancel, steeple, bells, and church-yard, at the expense of £483.

The church (which is included in the deanery of Winchcomb) is built in the form of a cross, upon the intersection of which stands the tower, supported by four arches, and is a most magnificent and beautiful edifice. From its massive cylindrical pillars, semicircular arches, zig-zag mouldings, and other decorations, it appears to be of the Saxon or early Norman era of architecture. The tower is also in the same style, except the pinnacles, which were added about the commencement of the last century. The dimensions of this venerable pile of building are as follow:

	Feet.
Length from east to west - - -	300
Length of the great cross aisle - -	120
Breadth of the choir and side aisles -	70
Breadth of the west front - - -	100
Height from the area to the roof -	120
Height of the tower - - - -	132

The usual entrance is on the north side, through a lofty and spacious portal over which is a mutilated image of the Virgin Mary, the patroness of the church. The arch which forms the west entrance is singularly beautiful and much admired. Tho area consists of a grand principal aisle or nave, a transept and cross aisle, and two spacious side aisles, separated from the nave by two rows of massive pillars. There is also a handsome semicircular aisle surrounding the chancel from the north to the south ends of the transept, in which are the vestry (where the abbey records were formerly kept) several recesses and chapels, dedicated to the founder, benefactors, and other persons of distinction, and some gothic tombs of splendid execution.

The pews of this church were, till lately, extremely irregular; but, by the munificence and pub-

lic-spirited exertions of the inhabitants, aided by the representatives of the borough, that defect has been wholly removed, and the part appropriated to divine worship fitted up in an elegant style. The chancel, which is now included in the choir, is supported by six pillars, over which are seven large windows, of painted glass, charged with coats of arms, effigies of the Earls of Gloucester, &c. The entire roof of this venerable fabric is vaulted with stone, highly ornamented by the tracery of its ribs, the intersections of which are embellished by carvings—whimsical, emblematical, and scriptural. The external covering is of lead.

On the north side of the aisle surrounding the chancel is a large building, for many years occupied as the public grammar-school, and which appears to have once opened into the chancel. This was most probably the abbey chapter-house. Its stone pillars, its vaulted ceiling, and mural arches, retain sufficient vestiges of their original beauty, though in many places much mutilated.

Robert Fitz-Hamon (who built this church) was buried in the chapter-house in 1107, but removed into the church in 1241, where his bones are laid in a tomb of grey marble. Abbot Parker inclosed the tomb in a chapel, standing on the north side of the chancel.

Near the above is Mary Magdalen's, or Spencer's Chapel, with a very beautiful carved roof, apparently supported by six marble pillars, of which two only are entire. This curious chapel was ornamented with delineations of our Saviour and his Apostles, and with numerous coats of arms, but they are now nearly obliterated.

On the same side, under a canopy of very curious arched work of four stories, gradually diminishing and finishing at top in one arch and highly ornamented in the Gothic taste, are the effigies of Lord and Lady Despenser (generally understood to be the

Duke and Duchess of Clarence) lying at full length, and sculptured in white marble.

On the south side of the chancel is the chapel of the Holy Trinity, erected to the memory of Edward Despenser by Elizabeth his wife. His effigy in armour is placed on the top in a supplicating posture, having the arms of the Despensers on the surcoat.

A coffin, formed of a single stone, was some few years since dug up near this chapel, and is supposed to have been the receptable for the body of Lord Despenser, which, when found, was in an excellent state of preservation.

In the aisle surrounding the chancel, and opposite the monument of Lord and Lady Despenser, under another arch of hollow work, is the tomb of Guy D'Obrien, second husband of Lady Despenser, with his figure recumbent in armour.

In the south wall, near the vestry door, is the tomb of Alan, one of the abbots of this monastery, the friend and biographer of Thomas à Becket, who died in the year 1202. The body is deposited in a coffin of purbeck marble, laid under a very plain semiquatrefoil arch. This coffin was opened in 1795: when the lid was taken off, the body appeared surprisingly perfect, considering it had lain there nearly 600 years, and the folds of the drapery were very distinct; but from being exposed to the air, the whole very soon crumbled away, and left little more than a skeleton. The boots, however, still retained their form, and a certain degree of elasticity, hanging in large folds about the legs.

On the south side of the church, under an arch is a monument, which, we apprehend, has been erroneously taken for a tomb in memory of the Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded after the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471. Directly opposite, on the north side, under an arch, is the effigy of Lord Wenlock, who was killed by the Duke of Somerset in the same battle.

Under the tower is a brass plate, to perpetuate the memory of the unfortunate Edward Prince of Wales, (only son of King Henry VI) who was murdered after this battle by the adherents of King Edward IV.

Tewkesbury is an ancient borough, governed by 24 chief burgesses, who (with 24 assistants) have an internal government or constitution, independent of the justices for the county. From these are annually elected two bailiffs and four justices, who, with the recorder, are the ruling magistrates of this corporation, It sends two members to Parliament, who are chosen by the freemen and proprietors of freehold houses, the number of voters amounting to about five hundred. Its chief manufacture is stocking frame-work knitting, particularly cotton; but it likewise carries on a considerable trade in malting, and has some nailing business. Here are two weekly markets, on Wednesday, and Saturday, for pigs, sheep, grain, poultry, &c. and seven annual fairs, besides too statute ones, called Mops, for hiring servants. Here are also a handsome town hall, a house of industry, and a free grammar-school.

We find nothing particularly interesting in the earlier periods of the history of Tewkesbury. The most remarkable occurrence is the bloody battle fought on the fourth of May, 1471, between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, by which the hopes of the latter were entirely destroyed, and the crown secured to Edward IV.

MALVERN HILLS.

This chain of hills lies in the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford; but the principal part is in the former. They extend about nine miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth. The highest parts are called the Worcestershire and Herefordshire beacons, about four miles distant from each other, the former rising to about 1300 feet, and

the latter to about 1260 feet above the level of the plain: whence the eye wanders over an immense tract of the plain.

The remains of an ancient camp on the Herefordshire beacon are still in fine preservation. On the protuberance of this hill, about a mile and a half farther to the southward, are the remains of another camp, consisting only of a ditch; and the declivity of the Herefordshire beacon is a cave cut in the rock about ten feet long, six broad, and seven high; its workmanship is rude, and of unknown origin.—A considerable quantity of silver coin was found on the west side of these hills about fifty years since; and in 1650 a crown, or coronet of gold, set with precious stones, was dug up near the former of these castrametations, supposed to have been the diadem of a British Prince slain in this vicinity—a most singular curiosity, which was destroyed by the tasteless mechanics before the learned were apprised of its existence. This valuable relic was found by Thomas Taylor, a cottager, who, ignorant of its worth, sold it to a jeweller in Gloucester, for no more than £37, but it seems that the jewels alone were worth five hundred pounds, the gold was of considerable value.

On the east or Worcester side of the hills is a large tract known by the name of the ancient Malvern chase, formerly well stocked with deer, the greater part of which is enclosed. This chase was given by Edward I. to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; but a dispute soon after arising between him and the Bishop of Hereford respecting the western boundary, to settle the difference, a great ditch was drawn along the ridge of the hill, which is still in good preservation.

Those who delight in contemplating the grand and romantic scenery of nature, will find at Malvern abundant gratification; the rambles over these delightful hills are at once grateful to the eye and

healthful to the body. Dr. Nash, in his excellent description of the county of Worcester, says: "It is beyond the power of an antiquary to describe the beautiful prospects from these hills. If a distant view delight, here you may see the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Salop, Worcester, Gloucester, Stafford, Warwick, &c. and the three cathedrals of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, together with many market towns."

MALVERN SPRINGS.

These springs issue from the Malvern hills, and are of different qualities, according to the substances with which they are impregnated; but the one that has been long celebrated as peculiarly salutary, and obtained the name of the "Holy Well," rises about half way up the hill, on the east side, at the distance of two miles from Great, and one from Little Malvern. About a quarter of a mile above Great Malvern church another spring rises, called St. Anne's Well, equally pure and salutary with the Holy Well, but less used. The ascent to it is in a zig-zag direction, and is only practicable on foot. There is also a chalybeate spring in a meadow below the village, which was once celebrated, but is now grown out of repute.

GREAT MALVERN.

This genteel village is charmingly situated on the eastern declivity of the hill, and consists of nearly 100 houses, agreeably interspersed with gardens, orchards and plantations. The aspect of this part of the hill is peculiarly striking, as it forms a wonderful contrast with the adjoining country, where cultivation and fertility are the predominant features of the landscape. It is distant about one hundred and twenty miles from London, eight from Worcester, and twenty two from Cheltenham.

Great Malvern was long famous for its monastery, which appears to have been founded in the year 1083, and rose by the munificence of devotees to great

wealth and consequence; but few vestiges of it now remain, except the church, which being purchased by the inhabitants, was rendered parochial. It is still a magnificent structure, 171 feet long and 63 broad, with an embattled and pinnacled tower, 124 feet high, springing from the centre.

LITTLE MALVERN

Is about four miles distant from Great Malvern, and lies in a recumbent slope near the entrance of the great recess in the hill. It is a separate parish, and was once a considerable village, though now only five or six houses remain. A Benedictine priory was founded here about the year 1171 by Joceline and Edred, two brothers, of which they were successively priors. This priory was augmented by Bishop Blois in 1482, and made a cell to Worcester. At the dissolution its revenues were estimated at 98l. 10s. 9d. per annum. The building is now mostly in ruins. Little Malvern is the residence of Mrs. Wakeman, and Mr. James Price.

Midway between Great and Little Malvern, and adjoining the well, are two commodious hotels, the one kept by Mr. Steers, and the other by Mr. Essington. At Great Malvern there are also three most eligible houses, called the Crown, kept by Mr. Morison, the Foley Arms, by Mr. Downs, and the Bell Vue Hotel, by Mr. Beard. In the season, coaches are daily running between Malvern and Cheltenham.

The rides about this beautiful spot are various and delightful. The Worcester road towards Ledbury unfolds many charming prospects, and the luxuriant appearance of the country forms a striking contrast with the sterile appearance of the Malvern chain of mountains. At the distance of two miles is a public road over the hills, cut through the Wytch. This is so extremely steep, that it is seldom used for carriages. On the south part of the hill is a road by which carriages may be taken; and it is impossible to find a

ride that presents more delightful views. This road was made at a very considerable expense by the late Sir Hilderbrand Jacob, Bart. to whose memory it will be a lasting monument.

The healthiness and picturesque beauty of the Malvern hills have induced many persons of distinction to fix their residence here.

The transition from Malvern to Worcester being rendered easy and pleasant, from the shortness of the distance and the beauty of the surrounding landscapes, we shall present our readers with a concise account of that ancient and memorable city.

WORCESTER

Is situated in a rich vale upon the eastern banks of the Severn, and nearly in the centre of the county to which it gives name. Its environs are extremely beautiful and fertile, and the various outlets are eminently pleasing. The woods which rise to the east shelter the town from the severity of the winds from that quarter, and form an agreeable termination to the view, while on the opposite side the rugged outline of the blue hills of Malvern, majestically terminate the horizon. A strong wall, with six handsome gates, formerly secured the place, which have been latterly removed for the purposes of general improvement. The streets are now broad, airy, and well paved and lighted; and their appearance is strongly expressive of the taste and opulence of the inhabitants, who are about 15,000 in number.

Worcester is a bishop's see; it sends two members to Parliament, the number of electors being about 2,400; and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, eight aldermen and justices, twelve aldermen by courtesy, (having served the office of mayor), two chamberlains, a town clerk, &c.

The principal manufactures here are gloves and porcelain, both of which branches are carried on to a great extent, and the articles are highly prized both

by natives and foreigners. The hop trade is also highly beneficial to the place; the market is a large and regular building nearly in the centre of the city, surrounded by commodious warehouses, the rents of which are devoted to the support of the House of Industry. The market days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

At the western entrance of the city, an extremely elegant and highly ornamented stone bridge of five arches has been thrown over the Severn. It was begun in 1771, and completed in 1780, at an expense of 30,000*l*. The centre arch is decorated with the head of Sabrina northward, and the city arms south.

The Guildhall, the Infirmary, and the House of Industry, are handsome modern buildings; but the chief beauty here is the Cathedral, a noble and venerable structure, notwithstanding the diversities of style exhibited in its architecture, which is principally gothic. The interior of the building is peculiarly beautiful. In it (among many others worthy of notice) may be seen the tombs of King John, and of the youthful Prince Arthur, eldest brother of Henry VIII. also of the beautiful Countess of Salisbury, whose garter is said to have given rise to that illustrious order of knighthood, and of the pious and patriotic Bishop Hough, whose monument by the celebrated Roubiliac is one of the most expressive and elegant pieces of sculpture which that artist ever produced.

The beautiful and lofty spire of St. Andrew's church has also obtained much commendation for the perfection of its form, and the ingenuity of its construction. This beautiful piece of architecture is a specimen of the untutored abilities of N. Wilkinson, a stone-mason of Worcester, who lived in the eleventh century.

EXCURSION TO CIRENCESTER, TETBURY, &c.

Miserdine Park---Rendcomb---Cirencester---Oakley Park---Tetbury---Badminton---Didmarton, &c. &c. &c.

IMMEDIATELY on passing Birdlip, on the right is

MISERDINE PARK,

The seat of Sir Edwin Sandys, Bart.—About eleven miles from Cheltenham, to the left of the road, lies

RENDCOMB,

One of the seats of Sir William Guise, Bart. a representative in Parliament for this county.—On the death of the late Sir John Guise, the title descended to the present Baronet.—This ancient family has long possessed estates in Gloucestershire, and is of noble descent.

CIRENCESTER,

Situated about 16 miles S. by E. from Cheltenham, is a large and populous market and borough town, on the borders of Wiltshire, at the point where the three great Roman roads, the Fosse-way, the Erming-street, and the Icknield-street, meet. It appears to have been a place of consequence from the earliest period of our history, and particularly so during the time the Romans possessed the country. It was then the principal town of the Dobuni, and the seat of a Roman colony. It was by Ptolemy called Corinum.

The present town occupies a part only of the ancient site, which extended more on the south-east side and is now cultivated as meadow and garden ground. The ancient city was inclosed by a wall and a ditch, the circumference of which was upwards of two miles. On the departure of the Romans it reverted to the Britons, who retained it till the year 577, when it was wrested from them, together with

Bath and Gloucester, by the West Saxons. In 656 it was annexed to the kingdom of Mercia, by Penda, its first Christian king. In 1020 a great council was held here by Canute, at which Duke Ethelwold was expelled his dominions. In the reign of Stephen the castle was taken by that monarch and burnt. It was afterwards restored and held by William de Dive, constable to the Earl of Leicester, who was then in arms against the king; but the constable soon surrendered it, to procure more favourable terms for the Earl. In the reign of Henry III. the castle was garrisoned by the Barons; but the king recovered it, and caused it to be demolished.

Notwithstanding the destruction of the Castle, Cirencester appears to have been considered as a place of strength. King John assembled a large army here. In 1322 Edward II. kept his Christmas here. In a military point of view this town is most celebrated for the suppression of the insurrection of the Dukes of Aumerle, Surry and Exeter, the Earls of Gloucester and Salisbury, and their adherents, in the reign of Henry IV.

In the reign of Charles I. the inhabitants adopted the cause of the Parliament. But on the 2d of Feb. 1642, the king's troops, under Prince Rupert, succeeded in taking possession of the town, when the garrison lost 300 men killed, 1200 prisoners, and 160 wounded. In the following year the town was recovered by the Parliament's forces, under the Earl of Essex. At the Revolution of 1688 the inhabitants were strong partizans of the Stuarts. The first blood shed at that period was at Cirencester, where Captain Lorange, of the county militia, attacked Lord Lovelace, then on his march to join the Prince of Orange: the Captain and his son were killed; but his men made Lovelace prisoner, and carried him to Gloucester gaol.

Cirencester was formerly celebrated for its rich Abbey, which was founded in 1117, by Henry I. At

the dissolution it was completely demolished by order of Henry VIII.

The church at Cirencester, dedicated to St. John, is one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in the kingdom. At the west end is a handsome embattled tower 134 feet high : and on the south side is a beautiful porch richly decorated. The interior consists of a nave, side aisles, a chancel, and five chapels. The antiquary will be gratified in this church by the sight of several very rich sepulchral brasses, which were brought from Flanders in the 15th century. One window on the south, represents on painted glass, all the orders in the church of Rome, from the Pope to the Mendicant. The heart of Sanchia, the wife of Richard Earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, was buried in the Presbytery. A most magnificent feast was kept at Westminster-hall at her wedding, where were 30,000 dishes of meat served up to the table.

Cirencester has several free schools and three hospitals. The markets are well supplied with corn, meat, &c. The government of the town is vested in two high-constables and fourteen wardmen, who are chosen annually. It sends two members to parliament. The right of election is limited to the inhabitant householders, who are about 500 in number.

OAKLEY PARK,

The seat of Earl Bathurst, is situated close to the town of Cirencester on its western side. The mansion was built early in the last century; but has been much improved and enlarged by the present Earl. The park and grounds were planted by Allen, the first Earl Bathurst, and confer much credit on his superior taste, which is thus recorded by Pope:

"Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle!"

CHAP. X.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT, &c. OF THE TOWN OF CHELTENHAM.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

IN the 25th of Geo. III. 1785, an Act was passed for amending the roads from a place called Piff's Elm, on the Tewkesbury road, thro' Cheltenham to Elkstone Church, and Coombend Beaches, in the road from Cirencester to Gloucester: and from the market-house in Cheltenham to the Burford turnpike-road at Pewsdon Ash; and from Cheltenham to the road from Gloucester to London at Kilkenny House; and from the direction post in Bembridge Field, through Birdlip, to join the road from Gloucester to Bath, at or near Painswick, and the house called the Harrow.

For the better cleansing and lighting the town, and removing nuisances and annoyances, an Act was passed in the year 1806, which is of such general interest that we call the particular attention of our readers to the following abridgement.

After reciting that the town of Cheltenham has, near a century past, been a place of great public resort, on account of the salubrity of its air, and its celebrated mineral waters, the act appoints commissioners for carrying the purposes of the Act into execution; and enacts among other things:

That the Commissioners shall appoint a Treasurer, Clerk, Assessors, Collectors, Receivers, Surveyors, Scavengers, Rakers, Cleaners, Water-keepers, Lighters of Lamps, Beadles, Constables, Watchmen, and such other Deputies and Assistants as they shall think proper, and remove, suspend, or displace them and appoint others; and that all officers appointed shall duly account before the Commissioners.

That all the present and future pavements, flag-stones, and curb-stones, in the several streets, squares, crescents, lanes, and other public places, shall be vested in the Commissioners; and any person wilfully breaking up, or otherwise damaging any part thereof, shall be liable to pay any sum not exceeding £10. That the Commissioners shall cause the present and future streets, squares, crescents, lanes, and other pub-

lic places to be paved, and to remove posts, rails, pales, or trees. That no person shall alter the form of the pavement, &c. without consent of the Commissioners.

That the Commissioners shall appoint watchmen, subject to regulations and orders, and provide watch-houses and watch-boxes, under fines of 40s. for neglect of duty; and victuallers harbouring them, liable to a penalty of 20s. for the first offence, and 40s. for every other offence.

That the Commissioners shall have power to make bye-laws, rules, and orders, for regulating hackney coaches, chairs, porters, &c. and fixing their fares,—for coachmen not exceeding ten miles, and for chairmen not exceeding two miles from the Market-house; complaints against them may be heard before the Magistrates, who may inflict the penalties of the Act, or of any bye-law to be made with power of distress, or commitment. That any person refusing or neglecting to pay, on demand, any hired hackney-coachman or chairmen, porter, basketman, or basket-woman, the proper fare, may be summoned before the Magistrates, and ordered to pay, under a power of distress, or commitment to the House of Correction in Cheltenham, or elsewhere in the county.

That copies of the bye-laws shall be fixed on the church door, pump-room, and market-place.

That the streets, crescents, squares, &c. shall be named and numbered.

That if any persons shall, upon any of the present or future pavements of the streets, squares, crescents, ways, lanes, passages, and public places now made or built, or which shall hereafter be made or built, within the town of Cheltenham, and the suburbs thereof, and used as a footway, or upon any other footway, designed and appointed as a footway only, run, draw, drive, or carry thereon, any truck, wheel, sledge, wheelbarrow, bier, handbarrow, or carriage whatsoever; or shall roll any cask (other than for the necessary loading or unloading thereof) in, upon, from, or out of any carriage; or shall thereon wilfully ride, lead, or drive any cattle or beast of any kind; or shall in any of such streets, squares, crescents, lanes, passages, or public places as aforesaid, expose to sale any horse, mare, gelding, ass, pig, sheep, bull, cow, or other beast, in any part of the said town, or of the suburbs thereof, (except such part or parts thereof as shall, from time to time, be fixed and appointed by the said Commissioners); or shall burn, dress, or cleanse any cork, or shall hoop, fire cleanse, wash or scald any cask, or empty any of the contents of such casks therein; or set or place any furniture, goods, wares, or merchandize, or any cask, tub, box, pail, bucket, or any other matter or thing, in the front of or before any house, shop, or other building; or shall hew, saw, or cut any stone, wood, bore any timber (except for the purpose of re-building, altering, or repairing any house or building in the manner herein mentioned; or for any of the purposes by this Act required or authorized to be done, in which cases the same shall, if the Commissioners shall think proper and direct, be fenced and inclosed in the manner herein-after mentioned); or shall make or repair or place or leave any coach, waggon, cart, sledge, or other carriage, or part of a carriage, in any of such streets, squares, crescents, ways, lanes, passages, or public places (except such carriages as may want immediate repairing from any sudden accident on the spot, or which cannot be conveniently removed for that purpose); or shall shoe, bleed, (except in cases of accidents) or turn loose any horse, mare, gelding, ass, pig, sheep, bull, cow, or other beast therein; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, sledge, wheels, or other carriage, or part of a carriage shall, in any part of the said parish, ride on the shafts, or in or on any part of such waggon, cart, sledge, or other carriage, or part of a carriage, without reins, or on any of the horses or cattle drawing the same; or if any person or persons having the care thereof, or driving the same, (not being a cart or caravan, driven by a person with reins, and sitting therein) shall not readily and promptly turn out of the road, on meeting horses and carriages, so as to leave proper and sufficient quar-

ter for such horses and carriages; or if any person or persons shall draw any timber, block or blocks of wood or stone, or other heavy materials, in, upon, or through any of the aforesaid streets, squares, crescents, ways, lanes, passages, or public places, without any nib or carriage, or with such nib or carriage, to the detriment thereof; or shall shew or expose any stallion, or stonehorse, or shall expose to sale any horse or other beast otherwise than in any public market or fair, to be held in such place within the said town or the suburbs thereof, as the said Commissioners shall appoint; or shall make any bonfire or let off or fire any musket, gun, or pistol, or any crackers, squibs, or other fire works; or if any persons shall sift, throw, cast, or lay any ashes (except in the time of frost only and to prevent accidents) or any dust, muck, dung, soil, filth, rubbish, refuse of garden stuff, blood, offal, carrion, or any other offensive matter or thing, in any of the present or future streets, squares, crescents, ways, lanes, passages, or public places within the said town, or the suburbs thereof; or shall hang up, place, or expose to sale any goods, wares, or merchandizes whatsoever, or other matter or thing on or projecting over the foot or carriage way of such streets, squares, crescents, ways, lanes, passages, and public places, so as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person or carriage therein; or if any person or persons shall kill or slaughter, or shall singe, scald, dress or cut up any animal, either wholly or in part, in any of such streets, squares, crescents, ways, lanes, passages, or public places aforesaid, or cause or permit any blood to run from any slaughter-house, butcher's shop, or shambles, into the same or any of them; or shall fix up any flower or bow-pot or pots at any window or windows, without sufficiently guarding the same, so as to prevent their being blown or thrown down; or if any person or persons shall commit any other kind of obstruction or annoyance in any part of such squares, streets, ways, lanes, passages, or public places as aforesaid, the same shall be considered as an offence or offences against this Act, and every person so offending in any of such cases, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 40s.

That any horse or other beast found wandering about the town or in its suburbs, may be impounded until the owner pays a sum not exceeding 20s. and expences, and 2s. to the person impounding.

That any thing within the town or suburbs, which the Commissioners shall deem a nuisance, shall be removed under the penalty of 10s. per day after notice.

That the streets shall be watered, no drains be made into public sewers—private drains shall be cleansed—water conveyed from houses by pipes—all projections which the Commissioners shall deem inconvenient removed—the ground of houses taking down or building be enclosed to prevent accidents—lights affixed at places of danger, and no nuisances to be thereby occasioned, under penalties

That new buildings shall have party walls of 12 inches thick, and not be covered with thatch.

That notice shall be given to the surveyors when pavements want repair.

That the scavengers shall, on every Tuesday and Saturday, sweep and collect, and carry away all the dust and rubbish in the streets, &c. and persons laying any such things to forfeit not exceeding 40s.

That occupiers of houses or other buildings shall sweep and cleanse the foot pavements round the same every morning, at such hour as the Commissioners shall appoint, under a penalty not exceeding 20s.

That persons breaking or damaging lamps shall pay 40s. and such further sum as the Magistrates shall deem a full satisfaction; or the offender be committed to the House of Correction for Cheltenham, or any other prison for the county, to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three months.

That the Commissioners shall cause the money necessary for carrying the Act into execution to be raised by an equal rate.

Several other Acts of Parliament have at different times been obtained for the improvement of the town and neighbourhood; of which the following are the principal: An Act for opening a nearer road to Gloucester—for the Railway from Cheltenham to the river Severn, at Gloucester—for the new Bath road through Cambray to the bottom of Leckhampton hill—for the New Road to Evesham, which (with the line of road through Birdlip to Stroud) makes the distance from Bath to Birmingham seven miles less than the old road to those places—and for lighting the town with Gas, and incorporating the "Gas Light and Coke Company."

The following Justices of the Peace for the County, act for the Cheltenham District.

SIR WILLIAM HICKS, BARONET, Witcomb.
CAPT. JENNER, Berkeley.
JAMES AGG, Esq. Hewlets and Cheltenham.
REV. DR. TOWNSEND, Cleeve.
ROBERT CAPPER Esq. Marle Hill.
H. N. TRYE, Esq. Cambray.
JAMES CLUTTERBUCK, Esq. Leckhampton Court.
SIR A. WILSON, Knight, Charlton.

POLICE.

The Magistrates acting for the Cheltenham division, hold a Session at the Public Office, every Tuesday, and meet for the transaction of business at any other time when called upon for that purpose. Their attendance can speedily be obtained, upon application, at the Public Office, or their respective residences.

NEW GAOL.

The inadequate state of the old place of confinement induced the Commissioners to erect a more commodious Gaol, which is now rendered comparatively comfortable. It is situated near Saint George's Place.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.

This beneficial Society is supported by the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of Cheltenham. The annual Subscription is Fifteen Shillings each. The Society is under the management of a Committee of Five Gentlemen. The solicitors are Messrs. Pruen, Griffiths and Pruen, and Mr. Hughes.

STREETS, PASSAGES, COURTS, &c. &c.

Albion Street
Admiral Buildings
Arcade
Arched Buildings
Assembly Rooms
Bath Terrace
Berkeley Buildings
Bath Street
Bedford Buildings
Byrches Farm
Belle Vue Place
Botanic Garden
Beaufort Villas
Claremont Place
Cambray Street
Cambray Place
Crescent
Crescent Place
Chester Walk
Corpus Street
Colonnade
Charlton Place
Counsellor's Alley
Cumberland Place
Church Street
Cock Street
Chapel Street
Constitution Place
Devonshire Street
Exmouth Place
Essex Place
Elmstone Street
Gloucester Place
Gloucester Street
Gothic Place
Gothic Villa
Grove Street
Grosvenor Place
Gyde's Terrace
Henrietta Street
High Street
Hewlett Street
Keynsham Bank
King Street
Margaret Street
Manchester Place
Manchester Walk
Montague Place
Montpelier Place
Montpelier Parade
Montpelier Terrace
Milsom Street
Mount Pleasant Place
North Parade
North Place
North Street
Northfield Place
New Street
Newman's Place
Oxford Parade
Oxford Buildings
Oxford Street
Oxford Place
Oxford Villas
Oriel Place
Portland Passage
Portland Street
Portland Place
Priory Street
Queen's Buildings
Queen's Row
Regent Parade

Regent Place
Rodney Parade
Regent Buildings
Rose and Crown Court
Rutland Street
Roydon Buildings
Sudeley Place
Sandford Place
Suffolk Place
Suffolk Parade
Sussex Place
South Parade
Southampton Buildings
Sherborne Street
Sherborne Promenade
Sherborne Place
Sherborne Walk
Somerset Place
St. George's Place
St. George's Square
St. James's Street
St. James's Square
St. Margaret's Terrace
Sydney Parade
Trafalgar Lane
Tavistock Terrace
Upper Sherborne Street
Vittoria Walk
Westall Place
Winchcomb Place
Winchcomb Street
Well Walk
White Hart Lane

NAMES OF COTTAGES, HOUSES, VILLAS, LODGES, &c. &c.

Arundel Cottage
Albion Cottage
Albion House
Ariel Cottage
Alpha Cottage
Alstone Villa
Amber Cottage
Ashgrove Cottage
Birdlip House
Bath Cottage
Bath Ditto
Bath Lodge
Bath House
Bay's Hill Lodge
Bibury Cottage
Brook Cottage
Berkeley Cottage
Belvidere House
Blucher Lodge
Barrett's Cottage
Botanic Cottage
Blenheim Cottage
Belmont Cottage
Belmont House
Beech Cottage
Brookland Cottage
Brookbank Cottage
Buller House
Christchurch Cottage
Caroline Lodge
Claremont Cottage
Claremont Lodge
Claremont House
Chalybeate Lodge
Chalybeate Cottage
Clifton Cottage
Cambray Lodge
Cambray Villa
Cambray Cottage
Cambray House
Chester House
Chester Cottage
Clonbrock House
Curran Cottage
Campden House
Cobourg House
Chapel House
Derby Cottage
Dorset House
Dovedale Cottage
Essex Cottage
Essex House
Fancy Hall
Fair View Cottage
Fir Cottage
Fowler's Cottage

Fletcher's Cottage
Field Cottage
Faulkner Lodge
Gratton Cottage
Grove Cottage
Gothic Cottage
Gothic Villa
Grosvenor House
Georgiana House
Germaine Cottage
Garden House, High Street
Garden House, Crescent
Garden House, Arch'd Bdgs.
Holly Cottage
Hygeia House
Henney's Cottage
Hamilton Cottage
Hampton Cottage
Heath's Cottage
Hewlett's Cottage
Jessamine Cottage
Jersey Villa
Jubilee Cottage
Keynsham Cottage
Kingscote Villa
Knapp House
Lake's Lodge
Lindsay Cottage
London Cottage
Limerick Cottage
Malcolm Ghur
Mural Cottage
Merton Lodge
Montpelier House
Montpelier Cottage
Maldane Cottage
Myrtle Cottage
Malvern Cottage
Manchester House
Manchester Cottage
Miniature Cottage
Mrs. Ironside's Lodge
Monson Villa
Monson Cottage
Mulberry Cottage
Mount Pleasant
Mount Pleasant Cottage
Nuneham Cottage
Nash Cottage
Northfield Cottage
Nottingham House
Northland Cottage
Norfolk House
Orchard Cottage
Olive Cottage
Oriel Lodge
Oxford Cottage
Oxford Lodge
Oxford House
Prospect Cottage
Pulteney Villa
Priory House
Priory Cottage
Picton Cottage
Pine Cottage
Pavilion Cottage
Pembroke Cottage
Pembroke House
Portland House
Portland Cottage
Phœnix Cottage
Ross Lodge
Richmond House
Rutland Cottage
Rose Cottage
Rosina Cottage
Rusina Cottage
Regent Cottage
Rodney Lodge
Rollo Cottage
Rathbone House
Russell Cottage
Sandford Farm
Sandford Cottage
Sandford House
Sterling Cottage
Selkirk Villa
Stoneham Cottage
Shamrock Cottage
Shamrock Lodge
St. George's House,
St. Ann's Cottage
St. Ann's Lodge
St. Mary's Cottage
Suffolk House
Sherborne House

Sherborne Cottage	Union Cottage
St. James's Villa	Vernon House
St. James's Cottage	Vernon Cottage
St. Julia's Cottage	Vincent House
Stellary's Lodge	Waterloo Cottage
Strawberry Cottage	Woodland Cottage
Stone House	Wellington Cottage
Smith's Garden House	Winchcomb House
St. Margaret's Cottage	Winchcomb Cottage
Shrubbery Cottage	Well Cottage
Somerset House	Warwick House
Somerset Cottage	Warwick Cottage
Tynte Villa	Winifred Cottage
Thanet Cottage	Wilkinson's Folly
Trafalgar Cottage	Woodbine Lodge
Thirlestaine House	Woodbine Cottage
Tavistock Cottage	Yew Cottage
Urquhart Cottage	York Cottage

At a Meeting of the Paving Commissioners, held at the Town Hall, on the 1st of October, 1817, the following Bye Laws were proposed and formed, viz.

That no carriage or chair drawn by men, or by a horse, or horses, ass or asses, shall be permitted to stand or ply for hire, or be used within the limits of the said town, but such as shall be licensed by the said Commissioners; and that the owner or owners, driver or drivers, of any such carriage or chair, which shall be found standing or plying for hire, without such license, or having such license, shall be found plying for hire, contrary to and against the rules and regulations which shall be made by the said Commissioners, for licensing and regulating the persons aforesaid, to drive such carriage or chair, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20s; and that all offences, misbehaviours, punishments, penalties, and forfeitures, that may arise, happen, or be incurred, or done by any owner, or driver of any such carriage or chair, so drawn by men, or by a horse or horses, ass or asses, as aforesaid, against any of the rules and regulations aforesaid, shall be tried, heard, settled, and determined by one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, in such manner as is declared and set forth in and by the Act or Acts of Parliament, under which the said Commissioners derive their authority, to act as Commissioners as aforesaid.

That the christian and surnames of the owner of every wheelbarrow, used in any of the public streets, lanes, ways, or public passages of the said town, or the suburbs thereof, shall be plainly and conspicuously printed or written on some part or parts of each wheelbarrow; and that the owner or owners of each wheelbarrow so used as aforesaid, and whose name shall not be printed or written thereon, shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20s; and that the owner or owners of every wheelbarrow found upon the pavements of the said town, or the suburbs thereof, contrary to the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, shall be liable to the penalty or penalties thereby incurred, whether such person or persons shall himself or themselves be wheeling or driving the said wheelbarrow or wheelbarrows or not, unless in the latter case he or they shall, on application, produce the person or persons so actually offending, or give information where he or they are to be found; and also give and deliver in his or their respective christian or surnames.

That the following matters and things shall be considered as offences against the Act of Parliament, passed in the 46th year of the reign of his late Majesty, being one of the aforesaid Acts, and be punishable in such and the same manner, as if the same had been originally included in the clause, beginning on folio 28 of the said Act, and entitled—'Certain acts not to be committed in the streets," viz.

Exercising of led horses in the streets, lanes, or public passages of the town, and that the owner or owners of any such horses, shall be liable to the penalties, unless he or they produce the person or persons actually offending, or give information where they may be found, and their christian and surnames.

Any person setting dogs to fight, or encouraging them therein, or trundling hoops, or riding or driving furiously, in or upon any of such streets, lanes, or public passages, or carrying or exhibiting upon the pavements of the said town, placards, or advertisements affixed upon boards, poles, or sticks, or leaving any casement or other window or window-shutter open, so as to project into any of the said streets, lanes, or public passages.

That any person intending to build in or by the side of any of the said streets, lanes, and public passages, shall give at least seven days' notice, (in writing) to the town surveyor, before such building shall be commenced, under a penalty which shall not exceed 40s. for every such offence, to be levied as any other penalty is directed to be levied by the said Act.

In 1825 a Bill was passed for supplying the town with water, and a Company formed, called the "*Cheltenham Water Works Company.*" The water is chiefly supplied from the Cleeve Hills; a large reservoir is built on the first rise of the hill, in front of the Glenfall. Water was much wanted in different parts of the town, previous to the formation of this Company, and it is to be hoped that they will be well remunerated for their very spirited conduct.

Limits of the Town of Cheltenham, to which the Bye Laws and Regulations, made and passed relative to Sedan Chairmen and their Fares, are applicable.

RESOLVED,—At a Meeting holden under the Act of Parliament, lately passed, for improving the said Town:—

"That the boundaries or limits of the town shall be considered as extending in a parallel line with the road leading along the back part of the said town three hundred yards north of the same road, from the commencement of the said road in Cheltenham Upper Field, at the turnpike gate there, to the turnpike-gate at Maidenhorn, and from the commencement of the said road at Cheltenham Upper Field in a straight line of the same direction to the said road, to the lane called Coltham-lane, and from the end of the said lane to and including the houses at Sandford, and so in a continued line up to Sandford Field, and from thence in a line bounded by the north side of the said field up to Red-Acre Piece, and from thence along the east side of the said piece up the road or lane leading towards Gallipot-House, and from thence along the lane, and for two hundred yards south of the same lane, and in a parallel line therewith, down to or near the western corner of Westall Orchard, and from thence round Bay's Hill Lodge, in the direction of the old lane called Lad's Lane, and from thence towards the river Chelt, and over the same river immediately to the eastward of Alstone Upper Mill, and from thence to and including the new-built house of Mrs. Forty, below the turnpike-gate, and from thence to the road aforesaid, about 200 yards below Maidenhorn Turnpike."

The following Admeasurement of Distances in the said Town has been taken, viz.

BRANCHES FROM THE NORTH SIDE.

	Yds.
From High street to top of Oxford street	140
Hewlett st. to Hewlett Turnpike	227
High street to top of Berkeley street	215
High-st. to top of St. James's street	200
High street to the Chapel in Gyde's Terrace	110
Thence to the top	90
From High street to Albion st. end of Winchcomb street	130
Thence to Glocester-place	110
From thence to Sherborne st.	150
Thence to Sherborne House	70
Thence to Fairview Cottage	180

	Yds.
From High st. to Albion street, Winchcomb-street	130
Thence to No. 2, North Parade	220
Thence to Prestbury Gate	180
From Portland street to Warwick House	170
Thence to the New Church	110
Thence to the Evesham Gate	200
High-st. to top of North street	100
Thence to Lady Huntingdon's Chapel	160
Thence to Field Lodge	200
Length of Counsellor's Passage	190
Henrietta ssreet	190
King street	172
Milsom street	164
White Hart Row	200

NORTH SIDE, PARALLEL WITH THE HIGH STEEET, FROM HEWLETT'S GATE TO MAIDENHORN GATE.

	Yds.
Hewlett's Gate to Berkeley st.	
Thence to St. James's street	140
Gyde's Terrace	40
Sherborne Place	100
Gloucester Place	80
Winchcomb street	110
Portland street	110
Top of North street	70
Margaret street (or Back Lane)	110
Counsellor's Passage	140
Henrietta street	140
Rutland street	140
King street	140

	Yds.
Thence to Milsom strest	60
White Hart Row	280
Maidenhorn Turnpike	153
	1853
From the New Church to Albion street	280
Thence to the High street, by North street	160
Woodbine Lodge (House) from St. George's place	470
Thence, to the Church Yard	60

DOWN THE NORTH SIDE.

	Yds.
From the London Gate to Mr. Moore's	160
Thence to centre of Oxford Parade	140
Priory	100
Corner of Hewlett st.	80
Centre of Berkeley Place	60
St James's street	141
Gyde's Terrace	40
York Hotel	100
Queen's Buildings	100
Royal Hotel	20

	Yds.
Thence to Winchcomb street	84
George Hotel	80
North Street	107
Entrance of the New Market	100
Counsellor'sPassage	38
Henrietta street	130
King Street	300
Milsom Street	60
Nag's Head Inn	200
Captain Rickett's	80
White Hart Row	14
Tewkesbury Gate	57

UP THE SOUTH SIDE.

	Yds.
From Tewksbury Gate to Grove street	290
Thence to Devonshire street	91
London Hotel	89
Ambrose Street	107
St. George's Place	167
Church Passage	155
Road leading to the Eight Bells	35
Colonnade	70
Plough Hotel	160
Assembly-Rooms	40
From Tewkesbury Gate to Assembly-Rooms	1188
From the Assembly-Rooms to William's Library	20
Thence to Cambray	60
Theatre	112
Mill-lane	150
Chalybeate Gate	35
Centre of Montague Place	17
Holly Cottage	60
London Gate	389
Length of the High-st. from Gate to Gate	2180
Assembly Rooms to London Gate	992
Wellington Mansion to High street Cambray	260

BRANCHES FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

	Yds.
From the Gate in High-street to Barrett's Chalybeate Spa	211
Cambray to back of Theatre	160
Thence to corner of Bath Road	50
Thompson's Baths	168
First Road above	40
Montpelier House	275
Thompson's Upper Ride	185
The Bath Gate	211
Cambray to the Bath Gate	1089
Engine House Lane to Lindsey Lodge	409
Thence to Mr. Thompson's House	200
Montpelier Lodge	120
The top of Montpelier Parade	200
(Opposite) Claremont House	60
Thompson's Spa	340
From Williams's Library to Thompson's Spa, by Lindsey Lodge and the top of Montpelier Parade	1329
From Engine House Lane to the corner of the Riding School	695
Thence to the Spa Walk	260
Thompson's Spa	160
Williams's Library to Thompson's Spa, by Engine House Lane and Riding School	1115
Colonnade to Sherborne Spa	700
Colonnade to the Old Spa	756
Colonnade to Thompson's Spa	1000
Ditto to last House in Crescent	490
Ditto to Fisher's New House	380
Ditto to ditto Old House	80
Length of Church Yard	101
From ditto to Fisher's	90
Church Passage to the Door	60
Church Yard to Manchester street	115
From St George's Place. to Manchester street	150
Thence to Fisher's Old House	50
Ditto New ditto	80
Last House in the Crescent	167
Bridge	77
Old Spa	216
St. George's to the Old Spa	737
Ditto to Sherborne Spa	797
Ditto Thompson's Spa	1080
Ditto Manchester street	150
Thence to Somerset Place	110
Somerset House	100
New Street	100
Alstone Turnpike	80
St. George's Place to Bay's Hill Lodge	1020
Ambrose st. to Catholic Chapel	180
Ditto to Baptist Chapel	190

Bye-Laws, Rules, and Orders, of the Commissioners, relative to Chairmen, &c. &c.

FIRST.—AS TO SEDAN-CHAIRS.

Fares for Distance.

That the Fares for carrying one Person any distance not exceeding five hundred yards, including the distance from the place from whence the Chair shall be called, to the place where the Fare shall be taken up shall be - - - - - - - - - - - - s. d. 0 6

Above five hundred yards, and not exceeding nine hundred yards 1 0

Above nine hundred yards, and not exceeding twelve hundred yards 1 6

Above twelve hundred yards, and not exceeding one mile - - 2 0

Above one mile, and not exceeding one mile and a half - - - 2 6

Above one mile and half and not exceeding two miles - - - 3 0

That after Twelve o'Clock at Night, and until Two o'Clock in the Morning, the Fares shall be increased one half more than the above-mentioned Sums; and that after Two o'Clock, and until Six o'Clock in the Morning, the Fares shall be double.

Fares for Time.

That when Chairs are hired by time, the Fare for any time not exceeding half an hour shall be - - - - - - - - - - 1 6

Above half an hour, and not exceeding an hour - - - - 2 6

Above an hour, and not exceeding an hour and a half - - - 4 0

Above an hour and a half, and not exceeding two hours - - - 5 0

And for every half hour beyond two hours - - - - - 1 0

And that the last-mentioned Fares be increased at such times, and in such proportions as the Fares for distance.

SECOND —AS TO WHEEL-CHAIRS.

Fares for distance.

That those Fares shall be the same as the Fares before-mentioned, relative to Sedan Chairs hired for distance.

Fares for Time.

That when Wheel-Chairs are hired by time, the Fare for the first hour shall be - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2 0

And for every half hour afterwards - - - - - - - - 0 6

And that the Fares for Wheel-Chairs be increased at the same times, and in the same proportions, as the other Fares for the time before mentioned.

THIRD.—AS TO FLY CARRIAGES.

Fares for distance.

That the Fare for carrying one Person any distance, shall be the same as for a Sedan Chair.

That for two persons the Fare shall be one half more.

Fares for Time.

That when Fly Carriages are hired by time the Fare for the first hour, and for carrying one person, shall be - - - - - - 2 6

And for every half hour afterwards - - - - - - - - 1 0

That the Fare for the first hour, and for carrying two persons, shall be 3 0

And for every half hour afterwards - - - - - - - - 1 6

That all Fares for Fly Carriages be increased in such times, and in such proportions, as the Fares for Sedan and Wheel Chairs.

That no Fly Carriages shall be permitted to stand or draw up on the Flagged Pavement.

AS TO SEDAN AND WHEEL CHAIRS, AND FLY CARRIAGES, GENERALLY.

That as often as such Chairs and Fly Carriages are hired for time or distance, the same may be detained in waiting to take up the Fare one quarter of an hour without any extra charge, but that for any additional time, not exceeding one quarter of an hour, an extra Fare of one shilling shall be paid, and an additional shilling for every succeeding half hour beyond the first half hour.

That when a Sedan or Wheel Chair or Fly Carriage is called and proceeds to the place to take up the Fare, and is sent away without such Fare, the Chair or Flymen shall be entitled to receive sixpence if they have come not exceeding 500 yards, and one shilling for any distance beyond.

That the Commissioners, or their Surveyor for the time being, shall, at the request of any one or more Person or Persons, direct the measurement of any distance or distances in dispute, the expence of which shall be paid by the Chairman or Chairmen, Flyman or Flymen, if the distances be less than he or they shall have charged, and if more, by the Person or Persons with whom any such dispute may arise.

That at all public places the Chairs and Fly Carriages standing first, shall be entitled to take the first Fare, unless the Person choosing to take any other Chair or Fly Carriage than the first, shall walk to the same, where it shall be then standing.

That any Chairmen or Flyman demanding a higher fare than he is entitled to, or refusing or declining to carry any Fare when called on, or using any abusive or insulting language, shall forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding 40s. and be suspended from using any Chair or Fly Carriage, or rendered incapable of using it altogether, as the Commissioners shall in their discretion think fit.

That the name or names of the owner or owners of every Chair or Fly carriage, shall be painted on some conspicuous part thereof, under a penalty of 20s for every omission.

That no Chair shall go upon the Pavement or Footpaths within the limits of the town, when empty, under a penalty of 10s. for every offence.

That every Chairman and Flyman employed with any Chair or Fly Carriage, shall wear as a badge the number of the Chair or Fly Carriage, to which he shall be licenced, upon the sleeve of his Coat or Upper Garment; and that the Figure or Number shall not be less than three inches in height.

That the Stands for Chairs and Fly Carriages, shall be at the Places under mentioned:—

The South side of the High Street, opposite St. George's Square.

The South side of the High Street in, front of Yearsley's Boarding House, opposite the Gateway of James Agg, Esq.

The Corner of the Old Bank, one Sedan Chair.

The North side of the High Street, in the front of the New Inn Yard, or as near thereto as conveniently may be.

The South side of the High Street, in front of Bettison's Library, or as near thereto as conveniently may be.

The South side of the High Street, in front of the Rooms.

Each Corner of Cambray Street, in Cambray Street.

The East Corner of Bath Street, at the back of Duffield's Library.

Clyde's Terrace.

At the Corner of Berkeley-Place.

Oxford Parade.

That not more than one Sedan Chair, two Wheel Chairs, and one Fly Carriage be permitted to stand at any of the places above-mentioned, at the same time.

That Copies or full Extracts of all Bye-Laws formed and made respecting Chairmen and Flymen, or their Chairs and Carriages, or of such of those

Bye-Laws as may be considered necessary for the information of the Public, and also a Statement of the Distances taken by the Surveyor, shall be separately printed on Cards, or in some convenient shape, and delivered to the Chairmen and Flymen, when and as often as they shall be licensed; and that the same shall be placed, kept, and continued on some conspicuous part or parts of the inside of every Chair and Fly Carriage, and that no Chairman or Flyman neglecting to comply with this Regulation, shall be entitled to demand or receive any Fare of any Person or Persons employing him during the time he shall neglect to comply therewith.

That no Chairman or Flyman be licenced in future, but on the recommendation of two respectable Householders, not Publicans

That the Poles of Sedan Chairs, when plying for hire, shall always be taken out, under a penalty of 10s. for each offence.

THEODORE GWINNETT, Clerk to the Commissioners.
September 13, 1821.

CHAP. X.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS, &c.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

WE may confidently assert, that no place of fashionable resort in the kingdom, is more abundantly supplied with every necessary and every luxury of life than Cheltenham. Meat, poultry, fish, fruits, and vegetables, are always in abundance. Game may also be reckoned not among the least of the luxuries with which this town is so well supplied.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE,

On an extensive and handsome plan, has lately been erected on the north side of the High Street, and is a most distinguished ornament to the town.

There are four fairs held here annually, for the disposal of all sorts of cattle, cheese, &c. on the following days, viz. the second Thursday in April, the fifth day of August, the second Thursday in September, and the third Thursday in December. Besides these, there are two statute fairs called Mops, for the sole purpose of hiring male and female servants which are in general well attended. These are held on the

Thursday preceding, and the Thursday following Old Michaelmas Day. It forms a very striking, curious, and amusing sight, to behold the mixture of London eleganee with Gloucestershire fashion, and the erowding together of rustic lads and Bond-street beaux—of rural lasses and London belles.

COAL.

Coal is supplied in great abundance from Staffordshire, Shropshire, and the Forest of Dean, and is eonveyed to Gloucester by the Severn, and thence by the Railway to the Wharfs at the western extremity of the town. The priee in general averages from 20s. to 25s. per ton.

THE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES,

May be said to vie with those of any watering place in the kingdom, not only in point of aceommodation, but also for moderate eharges. The following are the principal ones. But besides these, there are private lodging-houses in every part of the town, and its vicity, where those who wish retirement, may be accommodated in the most agreeable manner, and at a very moderate expense.

The general terms of the boarding houses are from £2. 2s. to £3. 3s. each person per week; and the lodgings at other houses will be found just and moderate.

THE PLOUGH HOTEL,

Long frequented by the first families in the kingdom, has fully kept pace with the inereasing opulenee of the town. The house, whieh was always spacious, has lately been very much enlarged and improved; and its immense yard, with the superior and exeellent piles of buildings for the reception of horses and carriages, eannot fail to attraet attention. A eommodious eoffee room is attached, which is a souree of eomfort and eonvenienee to the gentlemen who visit the town, as well as to those who inhabit the hotel.

The present proprietor Mr. Neyler, having connections with the first houses in the wine trade in London, has an opportunity of providing families with wines of the finest qualities.

THE GEORGE HOTEL.

This respectable and long established Hotel is situated in the centre of the High Street, and is conducted on the most liberal scale by the proprietor, Mr. Hughes, whose accommodations are calculated to meet the wishes of the most distinguished visitors. In addition to the Hotel, are extensive Wine and Brandy Vaults, (where a large wholesale and retail trade is carried on.) The yard is very spacious, and the coach houses and stables are capacious and convenient.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

This unique establishment, conducted by Mr. Haines, may be ranked, in point of elegance and accommodations, with any other Hotel in the town, having numerous handsomely fitted-up bed and sitting rooms, adapted both for families and private gentlemen. The coffee room, which is in the London style, is daily supplied with a variety of newspapers. Mr. H. is enabled to supply families with wines of the finest flavours, on terms equal to any house in the trade. The stables and coach houses are finished in the most modern and approved style.

WOOD'S (OR YORK) HOTEL.

This hotel is situated near all the places of public amusement and spas, and has been established many years with enviable repute. Mr. Wood, the present very respectable proprietor, conducts this hotel in a manner that elicits the approbation of its numerous frequenters.

LIDDELL'S (LATE FISHER'S) HOTEL & BOARDING HOUSE.

Is pleasantly situated to the right of the Well Walk, and nearly adjoining the Crescent, and attracts the at-

tention of all who pass in their route to the spas.—This establishment, in its accommodation and extent, vies with the first in the kingdom. The hotel, which is detached from the boarding house, occupies nearly one hundred feet in front, and is adorned with a handsome Grecian doric portico, designed by Mr. Strutt, architect, and finished in the first style of workmanship. The extensive ranges of stabling have rendered it one of the first establishments for the reception of gentlemen's horses, carriages, &c.

VITTORIA BOARDING-HOUSE.

This most elegant pile of building is charmingly situated opposite the Assembly-Rooms, about a hundred paces from High-street. The rooms are spacious, the accommodations superior, and the treatment of those who honour the conductor, Mr. Lee, with their patronage, such as to merit increased patronage and support.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, SHERBORNE PROMENADE.

This magnificent hotel is superior to most in the kingdom, the present proprietor, Mr. Joseph, has spared no expense in fitting up the interior to correspond with the beauty of the exterior, there is a most excellent Table D'Hôte, and extensive accommodations for private families.

YEARSLEY'S (LATE STILES'S) BOARDING-HOUSE,

A very good and commodious establishment; the house is handsomely furnished, and nothing is wanting on the part of the proprietor to render every comfort and satisfaction to the visitors.

MISS CORGAN'S BOARDING HOUSE.

The families who attend this house, have invariably re-visited it, whenever they have passed a certain period in this delightful watering place. This is a sufficient compliment to the proprietors, without any comment from us; indeed the progressive additions and improvements which have been made to the premises, have added materially to the comfort and convenience of the numerous patrons, who honour the

house with their company. It is situated between Oxford Buildings and Priory Street.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL.

Is a house which is equal to any in the west of England, although it be not on so extensive a scale as the George or Plough. It is most delightfully situated in the centre of the High-street, between the Assembly Rooms and Theatre, within ten minutes walk of the different Spas, and exactly opposite Cambray. It is at present conducted by the Misses Andrews.

ORMSBY'S BOARDING HOUSE, CAMBRAY.

Mrs. Ormsby receives a select number of ladies and gentlemen as boarders, who find it a highly acceptable retreat during the season.

BELLE VUE HOTEL.

This Hotel is fitted up by the proprietors, Messrs. Coppings, in the most elegant style, and for situation, accommodation, and attention can vie with any in the town.

THE BELL INN.

This House, situate opposite the Plough, is from the excellent accommodations, civility of treatment, and moderate charges, much frequented, particularly by commercial gentlemen; to whose comforts the greatest attention is paid. Good warm stabling, with careful hostlers, prove no small acquisition, few houses present so agreeable an asylum to the traveller. Proprietor, Mr. Williams.

THE FLEECE INN.

An old established inn and posting-house, is much frequented by, and almost entirely devoted to the entertainment of commercial gentlemen. The house is very commodious, and has a very extensive stable and coach-yard, with very superior stabling. Proprietor, Mr. Hurlstone.

THE LAMB AND CROWN INNS.

Possess every desirable convenience, and the conductors are remarkable for their civility and uniform

endeavours to give satisfaction. Both of them have commodious stabling and coach-houses. The former also carries on the posting business.

THE EIGHT BELLS INN

Is resorted to by the most respectable tradesmen of the town, as well as travellers—it is deserving notice from its comfortable entertainment, and the dispatch used in executing the commands of guests. Attached is most excellent stabling.

THE OLD SWAN

Possesses every requisite to ensure comfort to commercial characters, who always find the greatest attention paid to their commands and convenience. A Tradesman's Harmonic Society is held here weekly.

JESSOP'S NURSERY GARDENS, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,

Celebrated for roses and carnations, and for a general collection of exotics and hardy plants, which are under excellent management, and arranged according to the Linæan system; an Aquarium well stocked with plants and fish; an Apiary with hives, in which the bees are seen at work, and from which the honey is taken without destroying the bees; there is also some picturesque rock work, prettily planted, on which a fountain plays. We must particularly draw the attention of the Botanist, the Florist, and the curious, to this garden, or (more properly speaking) Champs Elysées. The proprietor is a remarkably civil, attentive, and well-informed man.

WARE'S GARDENS.

The Florist and Botanist will also derive a rich treat from a visit to Ware's Gardens, situate near the Sherborne Spas, and which is extremely well conducted.

ALSTONE GARDENS.

Pigot has an assortment of Pinks and Carnations, during the season. He some few years since gained the prize medal with his "*Amazonian Lass*," a carnation of extraordinary size and beauty.



WELLINGTON MANSION.

In the year 1816, the Duke of Wellington chose this delightful spot as a residence on his second visit to our salubrious springs, when his Grace condescended to plant an oak in the pleasure grounds, during an appropriate ceremony planned and conducted by Colonel Riddell, the late proprietor, who has subsequently erected an obelisk, commemorative of our great chieftain's visit, and of his glorious victories.

BANKS.

Messrs. Turner and Morris, 394, High Street; draw on Sir James Esdaile and Co. 21, Lombard Street, London.

Messrs. Pitt, Gardner, Croome, Bowley and Wood, High Street, draw on Sir James Esdaile and Co. 21, Lombard Street.

Messrs. Hartland, Allis, Hartland and Hartland, High Street, draw on Messrs. Barclay and Co. 54, Lombard Street.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Boisragon, Physician extraordinary to the King, 11, Crescent.

Dr. Christie, late Medical Superintendent-General at Ceylon, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician extraordinary to the King, No. 9, Cambray Street.

Sir Arthur Brooke Faulkner, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and late Physician to his Majesty's Forces, 4, Sherborne Promenade.

Dr. Newell, Surgeon extraordinary to the King, 5, St. George's Place.

Dr. Coley, Surgeon, Royal Navy, and late Physician and Surgeon of a Naval Hospital in India, Cambray Parade.

Dr. M'Cabe, Graduate of the University of Edinburgh; author of "A Treatise on the Cheltenham Waters,"—on "Diseases of Tropical Climates,"—

Directions for "Drinking the Waters," &c. 30, Gyde's Terrace.

Dr. Gibney, Physician extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, author of "The Medical Guide to the Cheltenham Waters," &c., 428, High Street.

Dr. Thomas, 8, Portland Street.

Dr. Allardice, Belle Vue Place.

Dr. John Chichester, Honorary Member of the Society of Practical Medicine, of Paris, late Physician to the Bath Eye Infirmary, &c. &c. Bedford Buildings.

Dr. Cannon, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and late of the Military Medical Department of his Majesty's Ordnance, 9, Cambray Place.

Dr. Finlayson, Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and Surgeon, Royal Navy, High Street.

SURGEONS, &c.

Mr. Seager, 12, Crescent.

Mr. Fowler, 2, Crescent Place.

Mr. Murley, Surgeon and Occulist, 3, Portland Street.

Mr. Minster, Cambray Parade.

Mr. Wood, High Street.

Mr. Fricker, 65, High Street.

Mr. Freeman, Colonnade.

Mr. Averill, author of a "Treatise on Operative Surgery," 414, High Street.

Mr. Fosbrooke, Winchcomb Street.

Mr. Dangerfield, 2, Cambray Street.

Mr. C. T. Cooke, (late of Gloucester,) Consulting and Operating Surgeon, Essex House.

Mr. Whitmore, St. George's Place.

Mr. Eves, Gyde's Terrace.

Mr. Whittaker, 404, High Street.

Mr. Craddock, Surgeon and Oculist.

Mr. Adams, Gyde's Terrace.

Mr. Tearne, Surgeon-Dentist.
Mr. Alex, Ditto.
Mr. Thornton, Professed Cupper, Queen's Row.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Beavan and Co., High Street, successors to the late firm of Paytherus, Savory and Moore.
Mr. Hingston, 98, High Street, (from Messrs. Paytherus, Savory, and Co. New Bond Street.)
Mr. Alder, (from the Dispensary,) High Street.
Mr. Littell, (opposite the Colonnade) High Street.
Mr. Moss, 150, High Street.
Mr. Weaver, 401, High Street.
Mr. Davis, 350, High Street.
Mr. Scudamore, 65, High Street.
Mr. Harris, 153, High Street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Gwinnett and Newman, North Street.
Messrs. Straford and Prince, Cambray.
Messrs. Pruen, Griffiths and Pruen, Public Office.
Mr. Hughes, Portland Street.
Mr. John David Kelly, Winchcomb Street.
Mr. Jessop, Manchester Place.
Mr. Lovett, Alstone.
Mr. Bubb, Chester Walk.
Messrs. Packwood and Lovesy, America House.
Mr. Bowyer, High Street.
Mr. Croad, Regent Gardens.
Mr. Goodwin, Oxford Passage.
Mr. Read, High Street.

ARCHITECTS.

Mr. W. Jay, Cambray Place.
Mr. Forbes, Mr. Hayward, } Portland Street.
Mr. Jenkins, Cambray Street.
Mr. Edwards, Bath Road.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Messrs. Read (from Bath) St. James's Square.
Mr. Pointer, Portland Street.
Mr. Neyler, Plough Hotel.

Mr. Haines, Royal Hotel.
Mr. Heynes, Regent Street.
Mr. Binckes, St. George's Place.
Mr. Wood, York Hotel.
Mr. Hughes, George Hotel.
Miss Andrews, Wellington Hotel.
Mr. Lee, Vittoria Hotel.
Mr. Hasell, High Street.
Mr. Matthews, High Street.
Messrs. Collis and Co. 96, High Street.

AUCTIONEERS.

Mr. Price, Kingscote Villa.
Mr. Charles Wood, York Hotel.
Messrs. Rawlings and Son, High Street.
Mr. Cooke, Colonnade.
Mr. James, Winchcomb Street.
Mr. Williams, High Street.
Mr. R. Williams, 199, High Street.
Mr. Wadeson, Assembly Rooms.

THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. Millett, Miniature and Portrait Painter. The admirers of the fine arts will be gratified in viewing the paintings of this artist.—Mr. Millett is said to be the only artist who has been successful in discovering the process and vehicle by which Titian, and other celebrated masters of the old Venetian School conveyed their colours to the canvas, who are allowed to surpass all other masters, ancient or modern, in beauty and brilliancy of their colouring.

SCHOOLS.

Classical and mathematical instruction, Ham House, Charlton Kings, two miles from Cheltenham. Young Gentlemen are educated by the Rev. John Tucker, of Pembroke College, Oxford, eleven years master of a public grammar school in Devonshire, upon the following plan and terms :—

The plan includes the Latin, Greek, and French Languages ; Writing, Arithmetic, Merchant's Accounts, and the Mathematics ; Geography, the Use of the Globes, History, English Grammar, Logic, and Composition, with Exercises in Elocution, either separately, or collectively, according to the dispositions or designations of the pupils.

Those pupils who incline to Mercantile or Public Offices, are consequently as readily prepared, and as carefully instructed, for their respective situations, as others who incline to professions.

In the classical course, the books read are chiefly the following (in Latin after the Eton Grammar) Mathurini Corderii Colloquia Selecta Eutropius, Nepos, Selectæ è profanis, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, Sallust, Terence, Cicero's Orations, Tacitus, &c. &c.

In Greek—(after the Eton Grammar) Delectus, Novum Testamentum, Dalzel's Minora, Xenophon, Homeri Ilias, Demosthenes, Thucydides, Tragediæ, Sophoclis Duæ Primæ, &c.

In French—(after Wanostrocht's Grammar, Familiar Dialogues, and Chambaud's Fables) Telemaque, Histoire de Charles XII. Bossuett's Histoire Universelle—Fables de la Fontaine, Chefs d'Ouvres de Corneille, Racine, &c.

In Arithmetic—every thing obsolete, or useless, is disregarded; and nothing is introduced but what is essentially necessary, and strictly applicable to real transactions in commerce.

In Accompts—Pupils are taught the use of Single and Double Entry.

Geography and the Use of the Globes are particularly attended to. The Pupils occasionally project and copy Maps.

Exercises in History are rendered perfectly easy, through the means of Historical Grammars. Selections from Thomson and Milton, &c. parsed and exemplified.

The terms for Board and tuition of pupils under eleven years of age, thirty-five guineas per annum, and above eleven years of age, forty-five guineas per annum.—Two guineas entrance.—Washing three guineas. Gentlemen intended for the University sixty guineas per annum.

Pupils are admitted at any age.

Three month's notice, or a quarter's payment will be required previous to a removal.

Two vacations in the year, viz. five weeks at Midsummer, from Thursday before Midsummer Day to the first of August, and five weeks at Christmas, from Thursday before Christmas Day to the first of February.—If any pupil remain in the family, a charge of five guineas is made for each vacation.

Italian, Music, and Drill Masters engaged at the Seminary.—French taught by a native of Paris.

The Drawing department conducted by Mr. Denis Tucker, who resides at Ham House.

Terms, four guineas per annum.

Each young gentleman to bring six towels and a spoon.

There are other gentlemen who receive a limited number of pupils, viz. the Rev. G. Villar, at Bishop's Cleeve; Rev. Mr. Gretton, Swindon; and the Rev. Mr. Hill, Whitcomb House; Mr. Herbert's Commercial Academy, Prestbury.

SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. Wells..... Castleton House, Charlton Kings.
Miss Cockburn.. Charlton Kings.
Miss Clarke..... Chester House.
Miss Ashwin.... Prestbury.

TEACHERS OF DRAWING, MUSIC, &c.

Mr. Dinsdale, Teacher of Oil Painting, Water Colour and Pencil Drawing, or Sketching from Nature, Wincheomb Place.
Mr. Lamb, Teacher of Landscape and Flower Painting, Portland-street.
Mr. Woodward, Organist, High Street.
Messrs. Binfield, & Hale, Teachers of Music, High St.
Mrs. Cooper, Teacher of Music, 106, High Street.
Mr. Hart, Professor of Dancing, 10, Portland Street.
Mons. Laurent, French, Latin, and Italian Teacher, Cards of Address Williams's Library.
Mons. Caffieri, French Teacher, 3, Portland Place.
Mr. Turrell, French Teacher, 21, Gloucester Place.
Signor Pedrotti, Italian and French Teacher.
Signor Ugoni, Italian Master, 1, Gloucester Place.

AGENTS FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Norwich Union, Mr. G. A. Williams, Library.
Royal Exchange, Mr. Cooper, High Street.
Sun, Mr, Jessop, Manchester Place.
Phœnix, Mr. John Garn, and Mr. R. Paul.
County, Mr. E. Hatch.
Bath Sun Fire Office, Mr. J. Fowler, Cambray Spa.
Globe, Mr. Cooper, Bank.
British, Mr. Cooke, Colonnade.
Eagle, Mr. O. Watts.
West of England, Mr. Cox, Mercer.
Albion, Mr. Robert Hughes, Portland Street.
Bristol, Messrs. Rawlings and Son.
Salamander, Mr. Howell.
Guardian, Mr. Lee, Vittoria.
Gloucestershire, Mr. W. H. Harris, High Street.
Berks, Mr. Ridler, Bank.

COAL MERCHANTS.

Messrs. Heath and Son, St. George's Place.
Mr. B. Newmarch, Railway Wharf.
Mr. Williams, Bath Road.
Stourport Company, Railway Wharf.
Mr. Rose, near the Lower Turnpike.
Mr. Wood, Winchcomb Street.
Mr. Selley, Railway Wharf.

COACHES FROM THE PLOUGH HOTEL.

LONDON MAIL. Every afternoon at half-past five.

LONDON. Berkeley Hunt, every morning at Six.

LONDON. Retaliator, every morning at Eight.

BATH. The Original Coach, every morning at half-past Eight, through Gloucester and Rodborough.

BATH. A Coach every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Two, through Birdlip and Stroud.

SHREWSBURY AND HOLYHEAD. The Hibernia, through Worcester, Kidderminster, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock, every morning at Six.

BIRMINGHAM. Every day at half-past One, over the new road through Evesham and Alcester.

SOUTHAMPTON AND ISLE OF WIGHT. The Plough, every alternate day, Sunday excepted, at Six in the morning, through Cirencester, Marlborough, Andover, and Winchester.

WARWICK, COVENTRY, AND LEICESTER, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half-past Eleven, through Alcester, Stratford, and Warwick.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half-past One, through Stratford.

COACHES FROM THE ROYAL HOTEL.

LONDON. The Magnet daily in the morning at half past Six, in eleven hours, through Oxford and Henley, to the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, where it arrives to dinner at half-past Five, whence it continues on to the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, Cross Keys, Wood-street, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street; on its return it leaves the City daily in the morning at a quarter before Six, Piccadilly at a quarter past Six, and arrives at Cheltenham to dinner at Five.

*** This coach travels at a very fast but steady pace, changes at short stages, and stops at the first-rate houses on the road. The arrangements altogether are of the first description, and the Proprietors flatter themselves it will be found on trial one of the best conveyances in the kingdom.

LONDON. The Royal Veteran every morning at Eight, through Oxford and Wycomb, to the Bull and Mouth Inn, Bull and Mouth-street, where it arrives at Seven, calling at Griffin's Green Man and Still, Oxford-street. Returns from Oxford every morning at half-past Seven.

BATH. The Alert Post Coach through Gloucester, every morning except Sunday, at half-past Eight, to the White Lion, where it arrives at Three.

BATH. The 'York House Coach,' every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two, through Stroud, to the York House, arriving at Eight.

BRISTOL. The Traveller, through Gloucester, every day excepting Sunday, at half-past Twelve, to the Plume of Feathers, Wine-street, where it arrives at Five.

BRISTOL. The Pilot, through Gloucester, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half-past One, to the Swan Inn, Maryport-street, where it arrives at Eight.

LIVERPOOL. The Aurora, every day, excepting Sunday, at a quarter before Twelve, to the Angel Inn, Dale-street, sleeping at Birmingham.

LIVERPOOL. The Magnet, every day, but Sunday, at a quarter before Twelve, through Walsall, Stafford, Stone, and Newcastle, and arrives at the Angel Inn, Dale-street, early the following morning.

EXETER. The Traveller, every day at half-past Twelve.

MANCHESTER. The Traveller, every day, except Sunday, at a quarter before Twelve, to the Bridgwater Arms.

BIRMINGHAM. The Traveller every day excepting Sunday, at a quarter before Twelve, through Worcester, to the Albion Hotel, arriving at Six.

BIRMINGHAM. The York House Coach every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past One, through Worcester, to the Albion Hotel, where it arrives at Eight.

WORCESTER. The Paragon every morning, except Sunday, at a quarter before Eight, through Tewkesbury, arriving at the Crown Hotel, Worcester, at Twelve, and returning at Three.—Also, Post Coaches every day, excepting Sunday, at Twelve, and half-past One.

LEEDS. The Amity, every day at a quarter before Twelve, through Litchfield, Burton, Derby, Chesterfield, and Sheffield, to the White Lion Inn, Leeds.

COVENTRY. The Pilot every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past One, through Evesham, Alcester, Stratford, and Warwick, to Copp's Hotel, Leamington, and Packwood's Coach Office, Coventry, arriving at the latter place at half-past nine.

WOLVERHAMPTON. The Everlasting, every morning, excepting Sunday, at quarter before Twelve.

MALVERN. The Paragon, every morning at a quarter before Eight, to the Crown Hotel, Great Malvern; returns at Four, and arrives in Cheltenham at Eight in the Evening.

GLOUCESTER. The Accommodation, every morning at half-past Nine, and half-past Twelve.—Also at Five, and half-past Seven in the Evening.

TEWKESBURY. Coaches every morning, except Sunday, at Eight and Twelve. Afternoon at half-past One, and every evening at Eight

FLY WAGGONS and VANS to London, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Twelve, and arrive at the Blossoms Inn, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, the following night

N.B. Agents for the Steam Packets, from Bristol to Dublin, Cork, Swansea, Ilfracombe, Tenby, Newport, and Chepstow. Births, secured for all these places on application,

COACHES FROM THE GEORGE HOTEL.

LONDON Day Coach, the Royal Veteran, Improved Safety Coach (conducted in a superior style,) every morning at Eight, through Oxford, High Wycomb, and Uxbridge, to Brown's Gloucester Warehouse, Griffin's Green Man and Still, and Bull and Mouth Inn, Bull and Mouth-street, arriving at Seven the same evening. Returns from London every morning at half-past Seven.

OXFORD. The Royal Veteran, every morning at Eight, to the Mitre and Star Inns, arriving at Twelve o'clock.

READING. Post Coach every morning at Eight, to the George Inn, arriving at Six in the evening.

BATH The White Hart Coach, Monday Wednesday, and Friday mornings at half-past Eight, through Gloucester, Cainscross, and Nailsworth, arriving at Three the same afternoon, where it meets Coaches to Southampton, Gosport, Weymouth, and Plymouth.

BATH. The White Hart Coach, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Eleven o'clock, through Gloucester, Cainscross, and Nailsworth, arriving at Five o'clock the same evening, meeting the West of England Coaches.

BRISTOL. The Phœnix, every morning at Eight, Sunday excepted, through Gloucester and Newport, to the White Hart, Broad-street, by Two, meeting the Bridgewater, Tauntou, Exeter, and Plymouth Coaches.

BRISTOL. The Hero, every day, except Sunday, at Twelve, to the White Hart, arriving at Five in the evening.

SHREWSBURY. The Hibernia, Day Coach, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at Seven, through Worcester, Kidderminster, Bridguorth, and Much Wenlock; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at Seven, through Worcester, Kidderminster, Bridgnorth, Ironbridge, and Coalbrookdale, to the Talbot Inn, Salop, in Ten Hours

HOLYHEAD. The Original Hibernia, Post Coach, every morning at Seven, through Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangallon, and Bangor, to Moran's Hotel, Holyhead, where it arrives at Eight the following evening, sleeping at Salop, Sunday excepted.

CHESTER AND LIVERPOOL. A Coach at Seven o'clock, through Shrewsbury, and every day at Ten and Twelve, through Birmingham.

GLOUCESTER. Coaches every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight, half-past Eight, Eleven, and Twelve; evenings at Five and half-past Seven.

TEWKESBURY. Coaches every day at Seven, Eight, Twelve, and Three o'clock.

MALVERN. A Coach every morning at Eight.

LEOMINSTER AND KINGTON. A Coach every morning at Seven.

EXETER AND PLYMOUTH. Every morning at Eight and Twelve, arrives in Exeter the following morning at Five o'clock.

WOLVERHAMPTON. Every morning at ten and twelve.

LEAMINGTON The Columbia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at seven precisely, through Evesham, Alcester, Stratford, and Warwick. This coach leaves Leamington on its return to Cheltenham the same day at three in the afternoon.—By this conveyance, the Visitors of Cheltenham and its Vicinity have an opportunity of seeing Leamington, Warwick, or Stratford, (the birth-place of our immortal Shakspeare) and returning home in the evening. This coach also meets (at Leamington,) Coventry, Northampton, and Leicester coaches, so as to reach either place in the day.

BIRMINGHAM. A Light Post Coach, every morning (Sunday excepted) at Seven o'clock, in Six Hours, to the Hen and Chickens Hotel.

BIRMINGHAM. The Defiance, every morning at Ten, to the Hen and Chickens Hotel, in Six Hours.

BIRMINGHAM. The Hero, Post Coach, every day, at Twelve o'clock, arrives in Six Hours, at the Swan Hotel.

WORCESTER. A Light Post Coach, every morning at Seven o'clock.

WORCESTER. Coach every morning at Ten o'clock, to the Star Hotel.

WORCESTER. The Hero, every day (Sunday excepted) at Twelve o clock.

WORCESTER. Post Coach, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at Three o'clock.

SPENCER'S COACH OFFICE.

LONDON AND OXFORD. The Retaliator, through Wycomb, every morning at half-past Six.
LONDON. The Champion, every evening at half-past Three.
GLOUCESTER Every evening at Five.
HEREFORD. Every morning at Four.

WAGGONS AND CARAVANS.

Tanner and Baylis's (late Heane's) Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury Waggons load at the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, Cheapside, London, for the above places, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, afternoon; call at the Green Man and Still, Oxford street, and the White Bear, Piccadilly The Waggons load in Cheltenham on the same days as London. There is also a Fly Van to London every day from the Royal Hotel.

Dawes's London Waggons leave Cheltenham every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Four o'clock in the morning, through Northleach, Burford, Witney, and Oxford; arrive at the Bell Inn, Warwick-lane, London, in three days; return every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, by the same route. Also a Waggon every Wednesday through Stow, Chipping Norton, Woodstock, and Oxford, to London; going in and coming out, they call at the Green Man and Still, Oxford-street. A Cirencester Waggon sets off every Thursday for Gloucester, and all parts of South Wales; they leave Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. A Waggon for Tewkesbury, and all parts of the North of England, every Wednesday and Saturday.

Hawkes's Gloucester Waggon sets out from his house, Chapel-street, Cheltenham, every Wednesday and Saturday, to the New Inn, Gloucester, where it meets the Waggons from Bristol, Ross, Monmouth, and South Wales—returns the same evenings. Also his Caravan for Gloucester and Bristol, leaves Cheltenham every Monday and Thursday mornings at Eight—returns every Tuesday and Saturday.

Ballinger's Caravan to Bath every week.

Dobbins's Gloucester and Cheltenham Caravan, every morning (Sunday excepted,) about Nine, from the Lamb Inn, Gloucester, to the Eight Bells Inn, Cheltenham, and returns the same evening.

Parker's Tewkesbury and Cheltenham Caravan, from No. 20, Church-street, Tewkesbury, about Ten every morning, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) to the Crown Inn, Cheltenham, and returns the same evenings at Four.

Arkell's Cheltenham and Cirencester Caravan, Monday's and Fridays, at Six in the morning, to the Booth Hall Inn, Cirencester—on Wednesdays to Tewkesbury—on Saturdays to Gloucester, and returns the same evenings to Cheltenham.

Morrish's Fly Waggon to Bath, through Stroud, every Tuesday and Friday mornings, from No. 7, Chester-walk. Also, a Waggon to Bristol daily.

POST OFFICE.

The Days and Hours the Post sets out from and arrives at Cheltenham.—The Post Office is in Regent Buildings.

Comes in—Every day, except Monday, at Eight o'clock, from London, Maidenhead, Henley, Nettlebed, Oxford, Witney, Burford, and Northleach, at Eight in the morning.

N.B. The Letters are generally delivered at the post-office at half-past Nine.

Goes out—Every day (except Saturday) at half-past Five in the afternoon, to London.—The Letters for this post must be put into the office before Five o'clock, or delivered to the Bell-man.

Goes out—Every day at Eight in the morning, and half-past Nine in the evening, to Gloucester, Painswick, Hereford, Stroud, Minchinhampton, Wotton-under Edge, Bristol, Bath, the West of England, and over the New Passage to Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Hubberstone, and (by packet) to Waterford, and the southern parts of Ireland. Also to Worcester, and all parts of Worcestershire—Birmingham, Coventry, Litchfield, and all parts of Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Scotland, Kendal, Sheffield, North Wales, Holyhead—and (by post) to Dublin, and the Northern parts of Ireland.

Comes in—From the above places every morning at half-past Seven.

Goes out—Every morning at Eight, to Mitcheldean, Coleford, Monmouth, Hereford, Brecknock, Llandovery, Carmarthen, Cardigan, &c. Letters from the above places arrive at Six in the evening.

Afternoon Delivery about half-past Six.

Mr. Stokes Heynes, Postmaster.

CHELTENHAM RACES.

We have great pleasure in announcing that our races are established on a permanent and most respectable footing, under the patronage and support of the following gentlemen :—

Lord Sherborne	Mr. Wombwell
Lord Rossmore	Mr. Justice
Lord Warwick	Mr. Crawford
Lord Ducie	Mr. Smith
Sir H. Lippincott, Bt.	Mr. Canning
Sir W. W. Wynne, Bt.	Mr. Day
Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt.	Mr. Browne
Colonel Berkeley	Mr. Elwes
Colonel Berrington	Mr. Trye
Colonel Kingscote	Mr. Edwards
Colonel West	Mr. Jones
Major Ormsby Gore	Colonel West
Captain Berkeley	Mr. Benson
Mr. Mytton	

The Races take place about the third or fourth week in July annually, and continue three days ; viz.

First Day—the Gloucestershire Stakes of 25gs.; the Ladies' Plate of 70gs; and the Berkeley Hunt Stakes. Second day:—the Farmers' Stakes of 5gs. each, and 50 added for half bred horses; and a Sweepstakes of 20gs. with 50 added, for three-year old colts. Third day:—the Town Handicap Plate of 50gs. for all ages; and the Cheltenham Gold Cup or Plate of 100gs.—Persons not subscribers of 5gs. must pay 5gs. to the Clerk of the Course before starting a horse except for the Town Handicap Plate. All differences to be settled by the Stewards or whom they shall appoint. In addition to 400gs. given as Prizes, 400l. is allowed to establish an easy and safe approach to the Race Course, on Cleeve Downs, and to build walls, &c.

Altitude of the Hills in Carnarvon, Merioneth, &c. &c. above Low Water.

Names of Mountains.	Feet high
Snowdon	3571
Carnedd Llywelyr	3469
Carnedd Dafydd	3427
Glyderfawr	3278
Glyderfawr Back	3244
Lider Fawr	3024
Moel Tryfaw	3222
Aran Mowddwr	2955
Cader Idris	2914
Arrenig	2809
Moel (hebog) or ehedog	2530
Cader Ferwyn	2563
Diffws	2412
Robell Fawr	2387
Llethr	2360
Rhiniogfawr	2345
Craigfllynnon	2632
Ddualllt	2112
Craig y-cae	2002
Mynydd moel (2d head of Cader Idris)	2816
Trawsfynydd Church	765
Bald Lake	473
Highest Rifel	1866
Carn Fadrin	1233
Mynyddrhwr	1013
Penmaen-maur	1540
Plynlimmon	2463
Rodney's Pillar (base)	1199
Wrekin, in Shropshire	1520
Llantachreth Church	516
Robell-y-big	1630
Copper Tinbury, near Dolfrwynog	415
River Gaullwyd at Glan-llyn-y-Torwyn	768
Llyn Cruehywaen, near head of the River Mowddach	1436
Moel Offuvm	1283
Ditto of Nannau	703
Paraphet of Bontnewydd	87
Road at Drwsynant-issaf	500
Summer House at Garth-maylun	390
Distance from Nannaw in a right line to Cader Idris	27520
Ditto to Moel Offuvm	2211
Do. to Dolgelley Church	11022
To Llanfachth Church	6664
Ditto from Cader Idris Arran Mowddy	58419
Ditto to Snowdon	139623

Distance from Cheltenham to the following Places.

Aberystwith	110	Malvern	22
Bath	44	Margate	166
Bognor	118	Matlock	104
Brighton	140	Ramsgate	164
Bristol	43	Scarborough	233
Broadstairs	167	Southend	139
Buxton	113	Southampton	95
Cromer	193	Swansea	109
East Bourne	156	Teignmouth	124
Harrowgate	176	Tenby	126
Hastings	166	Tunbridge Wells	128
Lakes (Kendal)	212	Weymouth	110
London	95	Worthing	138
Lyme Regis	98	Yarmouth	201
Lymington	105		

A TABLE

SHEWING AT WHAT HOUR TO PASS THE SEVERN, EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, AT AUST PASSAGE.

The Wind being above.

MOON'S AGE.				TIME OF PASSING.				
				H. M.				H. M.
1	.. and ..	16		2 00	.. to ..	7 00		
2	.. and ..	17		2 48	.. to ..	7 48		
3	.. and ..	18		3 36	.. to ..	8 36		
4	.. and ..	19		4 24	.. to ..	9 24		
5	.. and ..	20		5 12	.. to ..	10 12		
6	.. and ..	21		6 00	.. to ..	11 00		
7	.. and ..	22		6 48	.. to ..	11 48		
8	.. and ..	23		7 36	.. to ..	12 36		
9	.. and ..	24		8 24	.. to ..	1 24		
10	.. and ..	25		9 12	.. to ..	2 12		
11	.. and ..	26		10 00	.. to ..	3 00		
12	.. and ..	27		10 48	.. to ..	3 48		
13	.. and ..	28		11 36	.. to ..	4 36		
14	.. and ..	29		12 24	.. to ..	5 24		
15	.. and ..	30		1 12	.. to ..	6 12		

The Wind being below.

MOON'S AGE.				TIME OF PASSING.				
1	.. and ..	16		7 00	.. to ..	2 00		
2	.. and ..	17		7 48	.. to ..	2 48		
3	.. and ..	18		8 36	.. to ..	3 36		
4	.. and ..	19		9 24	.. to ..	4 24		
5	.. and ..	20		10 12	.. to ..	5 12		
6	.. and ..	21		11 00	.. to ..	6 00		
7	.. and ..	22		11 48	.. to ..	6 48		
8	.. and ..	23		12 36	.. to ..	7 36		
9	.. and ..	24		1 24	.. to ..	8 24		
10	.. and ..	25		2 12	.. to ..	9 12		
11	.. and ..	26		3 00	.. to ..	10 00		
12	.. and ..	27		3 48	.. to ..	10 48		
13	.. and ..	28		4 36	.. to ..	11 36		
14	.. and ..	29		5 24	.. to ..	12 24		
15	.. and ..	30		6 12	.. to ..	1 12		

EXAMPLE.—If the Moon be five or twenty days old, and the wind above, there is passing from twelve minutes after five, till twelve minutes after ten, If the wind be below, from, twelve min. after ten to twelve min. after five.

When the tide is coming in, the wind being above, they can pass an hour earlier at the New Passage than here; but the tide going out, and the wind below, they are an hour later at the New Passage. So that this Table will serve for both Passages.

ITINERARY.

Cheltenham to London, by Uxbridge.

	m.	f.
Charlston Kings	1	7
Dowdeswell	1	3
Frogmill	2	0
Northleach	6	6
Barrington	5	7
Burford	3	1
Witney	7	2
Eynsham	5	4
Botley Bridge	4	3
Oxford	1	4
	39	5

	m	f.
brought fd.	39	5
Wheatley	6	2
Wheatley Bridge	0	6
Tetsworth	5	2
Stoken Church	6	0
West Wycomb	4	7
High Wycomb	2	4
Loadwater	2	6
Beaconsfield	2	7
Gerrard's Cross	3	3
	74	2

	m.	f.
brought fd.	74	2
Uxbridge	5	0
Hillingdon	1	2
Hayes	1	3
Southall	2	7
Ealing	1	7
Acton	2	5
Kensington Gravel Pitts	3	2
H. Park-corner	1	4
	91	0

Cheltenham to London, by Henley.

	m.	f.
Oxford (above)	39	5
Littlemore	2	5
Nuneham Courtnay	2	6
Dorchester	3	4
Bensington	2	8
Beggar's Bush	2	2
	53	6

	m	f.
brought fd.	53	6
Nuffield Heath	2	5
Henley	6	1
Hurley	4	4
Maidenhead	4	5
Slough	5	4
Colnbrook	3	6
	80	7

	m.	f.
brought fd.	80	7
Cranford Bridge	4	4
Hounslow	2	7
Brentford	2	3
Hammersmith	3	3
Kensington	2	0
H. Park-corner	1	5
	97	5

Cheltenham to Bath.

	m.	f.
Shurdington	2	4
Painswick	6	4
Stroud	3	0
Rodborough	0	6
Inchbrook	2	0
Nailsworth	1	0
	17	6

	m	f.
brought fd.	17	6
Tiltup's Inn	2	0
Kingscote	1	0
Lasborough	1	0
Dunkirk	4	0
Petty France	0	4
	25	2

	m.	f.
brought fd.	25	2
Cross Hands Inn	3	1
Toll-down-house	2	7
Swainswick	5	6
Bath	2	7
	40	7

Cheltenham to Worcester, Birmingham, and Litchfield.

	m.	f
Bedlam	1	5
Uckington	1	0
Tewkesbury	6	3
Twining	2	4
Stratford	2	1
Naunton	1	3
Severn Stoke	2	5
Clifton	1	5
Kempsey	1	6
Worcester	4	2
	25	2

	m.	f.
brought fd.	25	2
Claines	3	4
Droitwich	3	2
Upton Warren	2	6
Bromsgrove	3	4
Lickey Hill	4	4
Northfield	2	6
Selby Oak	2	0
Barnbrook	0	4
	47	5

	m	f.
brought fd.	45	7
Birmingham	3	6
Aston	2	2
Gravel Hill	0	6
Erdington	1	6
Sutton Coldfield	2	6
Hill	2	1
Shenstone	3	1
Litchfield	3	1
	67	

Cheltenham to Birmingham, by the New Evesham Road.

	m. f.
Cross Hands	7 6
Evesham	6 2
Red House	1 6
Norton	1 2
Rushford	2 0
Dunnington	2 0
Arrow	2 0
	23 7

	m. f
brought fd.	23 0
Alcester	1 0
Coughton	1 6
Studley	2 2
Mappleborrow G.	1 4
Branstone Cross	4 0
Forshaw Park	1 0
	34 4

	m. f.
brought fd	34 4
Drake's Cross	2 2
Weather Oak	1 0
Mill-Pole Hill	2 4
Moseley	2 4
Birmingham	2 0
	44 6

Cheltenham to Bristol.

	m. f.
Gloucester	9 3
Whitminster Inn	7 6
Cambridge Inn	3 4
Berkeley Heath	4 0
Newport	1 2
	25 7

	m. f.
brought fd.	25 7
Stone	1 6
Falfield	1 4
Alvestos	4 6
Rudgway	0 6
	34 5

	m. f.
brought fd.	34 5
Almondsbury	1 7
Filton	3 1
Horfield	1 5
Bristol	2 4
	43 6

Cheltenham to Salisbury, by Devizes.

	m f.
Stroud	14 0
Minchinhampton	3 0
Tetbury	6 0
Malmsbury	4 0
Corston	2 1
Kington-Langley	5 0
	34 1

	m. f.
brought fd.	34 1
Chippenham	32 0
Derry-hill	2 2
Sandy-lane	2 2
Rowde	4 0
Devizes	2 0
	46 5

	m. f.
brought fd.	46 5
Lide	3 0
Red Horn	2 4
Barrow Cross	9 0
Druid's Head	1 4
Salisbury	6 0
	68 5

Cheltenham to Salisbury, by Warminster.

	m. f.
Chippenham	36 1
Notton	3 0
Laycock	1 0
Binegar	1 4
Melksham	1 4
Semington	2 0
West Ashton	3 3
	48 4

	m. f.
brought fd.	48 4
Westbury	3 0
Upt. Scudamore	2 2
Warminster	1 7
Heytesbury	4 6
Upton Level	1 4
West Codford	1 5
	63 4

	m. f.
brought fd.	63 4
Deptford Inn	3 0
Staple Langford	1 5
Stapleford	2 0
Stoford	1 4
South Newton	0 6
Salisbury	5 1
	77 4

Cheltenham to Weymouth, by Trowbridge and Frome.

	m. f.
Melksham	45 0
Semington	2 6
Hilperton	2 0
Trowbridge	1 1
Southwick	2 4
Road	2 2
Beckington	1 2
	57 0

	m. f.
brought fd.	57 0
Old Ford	1 1
Frome	1 4
West Woodlands	3 4
Maiden Bradley	4 4
Stourton	3 4
Wincanton	7 0
	77 5

	m. f.
brought fd	77 5
Sherborne	10 0
Leweston	2 6
Dorchester	14 4
Broadway	4 7
Melcomb-Regis	2 5
Weymouth	0 4
	112 7

Cheltenham to Weymouth, through Bath.

	m. f.
Bath	43 0
Dunkerton	4 0
Radstoke	4 1
Stratton	3 0
Shepton Mallet	5 0
Cannard's Grave	1 0
	60 1

	m. f.
brought fd.	60 1
Presley	1 0
Ansford Inn	4 4
Castle Cary	0 4
Galhampton	1 4
North Cadbury	1 6
	69 3

	m. f.
brought fd.	69 3
South Cadbury	1 0
Corton Denham	2 0
Sherborne	3 6
Dorchester	17 2
Weymouth	8 0
	101 3

Cheltenham to Winchester and Portsmouth.

	m. f.
Cirencester	16 0
South Cerney	3 6
Latton	2 0
Cricklade	1 0
Water Eaton	1 3
Cold Harbour	2 4
Swindon	4 3
Wroughton	2 4
Marlborough	8 5
	42 1

	m. f.
brought fd.	42 1
Burbage	6 0
East Everly	5 3
Ludgershall	4 1
Weyhill	4 0
Andover	3 2
Wherwell	3 3
Winchester	9 6
Morested	3 2
	81 2

	m. f.
brought fd.	81 2
Bishop's Waltham	7 1
Wickam	4 4
Southwick	4 0
Cosham	3 2
Hilsea Barracks	1 1
Half-way Houses	2 4
Portsea	0 5
Portsmouth	1 6
	105 3

Cheltenham to Exeter and Plymouth.

	m. f.
Bath	43 0
Radstoke	8 1
Chilcompton	3 5
Old-Down Inn	1 4
Wells	6 2
Glastonbury	5 7
Street	2 1
Walton	1 4
Piper's Inn	1 2
Ashcot	1 0
Knowle	5 4
Bridgwater	4 0
North Petherton	3 2
Monkton	4 0
	91 0

	m. f.
brought fd.	91 0
Taunton	4 2
Runwell	3 0
Wellington	5 0
Maiden Down	4 1
South Appledore	3 4
Willand	3 4
Collumpton	2 1
Bradninch	2 4
Exeter	9 0
Alphington	1 4
Chillingford	1 4
Shudleigh	6 1
	137 2

	m. f.
brought fd.	137 2
Knighton	2 0
Bickington	4 6
Ashurton	3 2
Buchfastleigh	2 7
Dean Prior Court	1 2
Harburton Ford	1 6
Brent	1 7
Biddeford bridge	3 1
Ivy Bridge	2 1
Lee Mill bridge	2 6
Ridgeway	3 5
Plymouth	4 7
	171 4

Cheltenham to Cambridge.

	m. f.
Oxford	40 1
Wheatley	6 2
Albury	3 0
North Weston	2 0
Thame	1 5
Heuddenham	3 2
Dinton	2 0
Hartwell	2 2
	60 4

	m. f.
brought fd.	60 4
Aylesbury	2 0
Aston Clinton	3 6
Tring	3 0
Dunstable	10 0
Leagrave	2 0
Hitchen	10 0
Walsworth	1 2
	92 4

	m. f.
brought fd.	92 4
Baldock	3 5
Odsey Grange	4 4
Royston	4 0
Foulmire	5 7
Newton	2 2
Trumpington	4 2
Cambridge	2 2
	119 2

Cheltenham to Cambridge, by Buckingham and Bedford.

	m	f.
Oxford	40	1
Gofford bridge	4	4
Weston on the Green	4	6
Middlet Stoney	3	0
Ardly	2	4
Barley Mow	4	4
Finmere	3	6
Buckingham	4	0
Stoney Stratford	8	2
	75	3

	m	f.
brought fd.	75	3
Stanton bridge	4	0
Newport Pagnel	2	0
Sherrington	0	6
Emberton	2	0
Olney	1	0
Cole-Brayfield	2	6
Turvey	1	0
Bromham bridge	5	0
Bedford	3	0
	97	7

	m	f.
brought fd.	97	7
Great Barford	4	6
Roxton	2	2
Wyboston	1	2
Eastern Socon	1	2
St. Neot's	1	2
Eltisley	5	4
Burn-Leys Common	4	4
Cambridge	0	7
	120	4

Cheltenham to Chepstow.

	m.	f.
Gloucester	9	3
Highnam	2	2
Minsterworth	2	0
Westbury	4	4
Newnham	3	4
	21	5

	m.	f.
brought fd	21	5
Blakeney	8	0
Lidney	3	4
Aylburton	1	0
	34	1

	m	f.
brought fd.	34	1
Alvington	1	0
Woolaston	1	0
Chepstow	5	4
	41	5

Cheltenham to Monmouth, Abergavenny, Carmarthen, and Milford-Haven.

	m.	f.
Gloucester	9	3
Highnam	2	2
Churcham	1	7
Birdwood	1	7
Huntley	1	3
Longhope	3	1
Weston	3	7
Ross	2	2
Wilton	3	6
Pencraig	2	7
Goodrich Cross	1	1
Whitchurch	1	5
Monmouth	4	2
Wynastow	2	7
Dynystow	1	1
Tregare	2	6
Llangattock	6	1
Abergavenny	4	0
Pentra	1	4
	58	0

	m.	f.
brought fd.	58	0
Llangrannac	2	6
Crickowell	1	7
Bwlch	5	2
Llansanfraid	2	4
Skethrog	1	4
Llanhamlog	1	3
Brecon	3	2
Llanspdyddad	2	2
Pempont	2	6
Reed Brue	3	3
Llwyel	3	4
Talindra	7	3
Llanymdovery	0	6
Masygood Inn	7	5
Cledvulch	3	5
Rosmana	1	5
Llandilo-Vawr	1	2
Rinrader	2	4
	115	3

	m.	f.
brught fd	113	3
Cross Inn	2	3
Cothy bridge	4	3
White Mill	2	5
Abergwily	1	5
Carmarthen	1	7
Stony-bridge	1	3
St. Claire	8	1
Llandowror	2	3
Taverspite	5	0
Cold-Blow	3	7
Narbeth	1	6
Robertsonwathen	1	7
Canaston-bridge	1	1
Mid-county house	2	3
Harness Mill	1	3
Haverfordwest	3	7
Tier's Cross	4	6
Milford-Haven	4	2
	168	3

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